The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

THERE WAS NO FIGHT

Morgan and Hale Did Not Get Together on the Cuban Question.

ALABAMA SENATOR TALKED A WEEK

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS TO BE HUNG UP UNTIL COMMITTEES ARE FILLED.

Buck's Nomination for Minister to Japan Strikes a Snag—Appointment of Dabney Calculated to Make Republicans Tired.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The prospect of a personal encounter between Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Senator Hale, of Maine, over the Cuban question filled the Senate galleries to-day. Senator Morgan held the floor until 2 o'clock and the discussion was fruitless of pugilistic results, much to the disappointment of the galleries. Morgan has already talked at least one week on the Cuban situation and has material for another week's discussion. At 2 o'clock to-day he yielded the floor to the bankruptcy bill. This bill will be further discussed to-morrow. The Senate will adjourn over until Monday, unless the resolution introduced by Earle, of South Carolina, directing a reorganization of the Senate committees is forced to the front.

The Democratic ultimatum submitted to-day, through Senator Gorman, is to hang up all Presidential nominations sent to the Senate until the committee vacancies are filled. On this account, Maj. W. W. Rollins has not been confirmed as postmaster at Asheville. Some immediate action Senator Pritchard says, should be taken, and the probability is that all the committee vacancies will be filled within a few days.

The nomination of Buck, of Georgia, as Minister to Japan has struck another sort of a snag. Protests against his confirmation have been received by Senators and the indication is that a determined fight upon him is contemplated. Letters received have requested that the nomination be hung up in committee until more formal protests with ground of objection could be forwarded.

Prof. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., a well-known Democrat in North, Carolina, and recently Assistant Secretary of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed "special agent in charge of Scientific and Statistical Investigation." Prof. Dabney's knowledge of department affairs commended him to Secretary Wilson, and when that official came into office he immediately made known his intention of making a place for him. Secretary Wilson created this office especially for Prof. Dabney. It is this sort of politics that gives the average Republican a tired feeling.

J. B. H.

Nurses Reinforcee.

London, April 7.—A number of well-known English ladies, among them Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the reformer, who, some time ago, led the crusade of the social purity party against the London Music Halls, have arranged to co-operate with the nurses of the Red Cross Society and will leave London for Crete to-morrow for that purpose.

More Troops for Crete.

Rome, April 8.—It is semi-officially announced that the admirals of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have completed the plan for the blockade of Greece, and have forwarded it to their respective governments for approval. France has decided to send additional forces to Crete.

CUBAN CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

The Insurrection Said to be Fast Losing Its Power.

Washington, April 8.—Advices from Havana, received yesterday, report a far more satisfactory state of affairs in the island than has been generally supposed here. The Havana press, including the most advanced liberal organs, among others the Pais, official organ of the home rule party, is unanimous in its appreciation of the complete pacification of the whole center and western portion of Cuba, and cites the fact of the increasing production of sugar in the eastern part as a proof that the insurrection has lost its power of molesting the industrious producers of the country. The increase in the production of sugar during the first few months is between 14,000 and 15,000 tons, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Diario de la Marina, in an editorial of the 31st ultimo, quoting from its correspondent in las Villas Don Fernando Gomez, says: "In these four provinces it is quite possible today to carry on work without any extraordinary pecuniary sacrifices and without any real danger. In the district of Cienfuegos the production of sugar this year will be three times that of last year, according to the assurances of our correspondent in Las Villas, and it is not rash to prophecy that, more or less, this is the same proportion which will obtain throughout the whole island when the present crop can be finally compared with the preceding one."

The same journal under date 30th ultimo, says: "Maximo Gomez, who has assured his partisans that during this winter he would cross the provinces of Matanzas and Havana until he arrived at the extreme west of the island, has found himself forced to take refuge in the most inaccessible part of the Siguanea; and of all his plans nothing remains to him but the bitter memory of irremediable failure. When the Dominican adventurer arrived in Cuba he asserted that he required two years to insure the triumph of the rebellion, the first year to be one of organization, and the second of destruction of property and victories. The two years have passed, and instead of finding himself installed as conqueror in Havana, he is shut up in a small portion of the island surrounded by a daily more discouraged handful of partisans, amongst whom the predominating feature is disgust at the brutal harshness of the old 'condoltiere.'"

The importance of these advices can scarcely be exaggerated; preliminary steps have been taken already for the proper application of the "self-government" reforms lately decreed and amplified by the Spanish government, and everything tends to the belief that the government of Senor Canovas will shortly have in its power to be able to apply to Cuba the widest and most liberal scheme of reform which the world has seen during the past quarter of a century.

MIDNIGHT FIRE IN SALISBURY

A STORE, A CHAPEL AND A HOUSE ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

City Political Notes—Story of the Reformation—Trying to Raise a College Endowment.

Special to The Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 8.—About 12 o'clock last night the fire alarm was given. The store room of Surratt Bros. at Factory Hill was on fire and was completely destroyed, together with the stock of goods.

The Episcopal chapel and the dwelling house of Mr. Mynick soon caught fire from the store room and were also destroyed. The fire companies worked like Trojans and it was due to their heroic efforts that he flames were subdued. At one time it looked like the whole of Factory Hill would go up in smoke. About the time the fires were subdued, another alarm was given. The uninhabited house of O. D. Davis, in Dixonville, was also destroyed.

The origin of the fires is unknown, and at this time considerable excitement prevails. It is not known whether or not the losses are covered by insurance.

Your correspondent has been informed by Dr. Murdoch, rector of St. Luke, that the loss upon the chapel is about six hundred ($600) dollars.

The Democratic primaries will be held this evening. As has been mentioned in a previous communication, Walter Murphy and T. C. Linn are working hard for mayor. The race for tax-collector will be closer than the mayoralty contest, the two contestants being Geo. H. Shaver, the present incumbent, and C. H. Pool. Quite a number of names are mentioned for aldermen, but the contest is not spirited.

Mr. Chas. Pace will leave for New York in a few days to enter St. Mary's Hospital. He has been troubled for several years with muscular rheumatism, which has settled in his knee.

Rev. J. C. Leonard, of Catawba College, is endeavoring to raise a one hundred thousand dollar endowment for his college. He has already secured about ten thousand dollars.

Hon. Lee S. Overman and R. Lee Wright are in Mocksville to-day in behalf of J. L. Carper, of Winston, who lately made an assignment at that place. His creditors have entered suit to have the deed of assignment declared void.

Maj. Jones, the clever and popular manager of Connelly Springs for many years, has resigned his place and will take a position elsewhere.

Mrs. Chas. Price has returned from an extended trip to Jacksonville, Fla.

J. L. R.

A MISUNDERSTANDING

The Attorney-General's Agreement With Mr. Pritchard Ignored.

NO JUDICIAL NOMINATION MADE YET

MYSTERY AS TO HOW ALL CANDIDATES ARRIVED AT ONCE.

Purnell Complacent Over the Situation and Expecting the Nomination—Aypointment Expected to be Announced Monday.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The understanding between Senator Pritchard and the Attorney General in reference to the pending revenue cases in the federal court at Greensboro is ignored by the Democratic Solicitor-General, Mr. Conrad, who has advised District Attorney Glenn to proceed in the cases without any reference to such understanding. It seems to be an arbitrary and impertinent interference, and what surprised Senator Pritchard today when he saw the Attorney General was that he was indisposed to resent it. He said in explanation that he could not afford to antagonize the Treasury Department in the disposition of these cases, but consented to hold the matter under advisement a day or two.

On account of the Democratic committee dead-lock policy the judicial nomination for the eastern district was not sent to the Senate today. All the candidates are on the ground, and it is a profound mystery how they all came on the same train, without any common understanding.

Judge Timberlake was the first arrival. Judge Robinson, accompanied by Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, and Judge Spencer Adams, who are actively supporting the judge's appointment, arrived on the same train, and by some sort of coincidence Mr. Purnell was a fellow passenger. The appointment will be announced Monday, and the single obstacle in the way of Robinson's appointment is the appointment of his successor. It lies between J. C. L. Harris, of Raleigh, and Butler, of Sampson. This view of the matter is encouraging to Purnell, and he is confident tonight of appointment.

Representative Linney has gone home, and will be absent until some emergency demands his presence here.

Maj. Tom Emery, of Weldon, and ex-Sheriff Sutton, of Bladen, are among today's arrivals.

Crews, member of the House from Granville, has been appointed a laborer in the pension office.

J. B. H.

Montenegro Alarmed.

London, April 8.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Prince of Montenegro, owing to the gravity of the situation, has started suddenly on his return to Montenegro. It is understood he believes, in the event of an outbreak on the frontier, that the war will be extended to Albania, and Montenegro wishes to be in a position to occupy North Albania as far south as the River Drin, including the town of Scuton.

Turkish Re-Enforcements.

London, April 8.—A special dispatch fro Constaninople says that the council of ministers sat until late last night, and decided to call out and send to the frontier forty more battalions of army reserves.

May be Arbitrated.

Paris, April 8.—A rumor is in circulation here that the king of Denmark, at the instance of the Czar, has been asked to arbitrate the Cretan question.

PRITCHARD ON TARIFF

He Wants Protection for North Carolina Products and Industries.

ARGUED BEFORE FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE SOUTH NOW DEMANDS ITS SHARE OF PROSPERITY.

Tariff on Corundum and Pyrites Will Open Mines in the State, and Protection to Lumber Will Promote That Important Industry.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The Senate Finance Committee heard Senator Pritchard at length to-day in support of the amendments to the Dingley tariff bill, submitted by him a few days since, as indicated in the Tribune, on the subject of emery ore. He said he hoped that the committee would adopt the amendment placing a duty of one and one-half cents per pound on emery ore and emery grain. The annual importation of foreign emery is 5,000 tons. The annual American production is about 1,500 tons.

It is conceded, he said, that corundum would be twice the price of emery and if it could be obtained in quantity, would displace one-half of the emery used. It is admitted that corundum has at least twice the efficiency. This would leave a market in the United States for 3,200 tons alone. The demand from abroad would be fully as large as its uses become understood and its efficiency recognized and a supply of the pure article corundum would displace a considerable quantity of other abrasive materials which are now used in the absence of a better cutting agent. If the above figures are correct it will be seen, he said, that we pay annually to foreign countries at least one hundred thousand dollars for the emery stone which is the raw material, and that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is annually expended in the several States in reducing it to the grain form. If a duty can be imposed of one and one-half cents per pound it will, at present prices, give the producer exactly that profit and enable us to raise seventy-five thousand dollars revenue for the government annually, provided it shuts out one-half of the foreign productions, and will enable North Carolna, Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts, and other emery and corundum producing States to open their mines at once.

We have at our own doors an unlimited supply of the world's finest abrasive, and the question is, shall we deprive our own section of the employment and benefits incident to such development and continue to get our supply from the Grecian Islands, and thereby contribute to the material advancement of that section and permit our own industries to languish for the want of such legislation as has been accorded to a majority of the mining enterprises of this country.

"In my judgment it is the duty of the representatives of the American people to see that no American interest is permitted to languish for the want of proper remedial legislation. Owing to the influx of foreign goods and raw materials since the Democrats commenced to tinker with the tariff we are confronted by such stagnation of business that even with such legislation in all our branches as is proper it will take quite a while to realize the full measure of prosperity which will ultimately come."

Supporting the proposition to put pyrites of iron and copper on the dutiable list, he submitted a statement proposed by parties who are engaged in developing this industry. He realized the fact, he said, that the South has not been fairly treated in many instances in the enactment of tariff bills in the past, at the same time no blame should be attached to the Republican party on that account. Democratic leaders, and they alone, are responsible for the fact that we have not received our full share of benefits arising from the enactment of protective tariff legislation. Instead of keeping abreast of the times and demanding our share of prosperity, they have clung with bulldog tenacity to the exploded theory of free trade and have spent their time in inventing fallacious arguments to sustain them in advocating a policy ruinous in its correctness to the most favored section of the United States. The God of Nature has done much for our Southern country. We have an unsurpassed water power, a climate unequalled, unlimited natural resources, a conservative and patriotic people, but unfortunately, for our section we have in the main been represented by Democrats, whose chief occupation in the past, has been to keep alive race and sectional prejudices.

"My mail is urgent," he said, "with petitions from all classes of businessmen, a majority of whom have heretofore been Democrats, imploring me to offer amendments to the pending measure as will enable us to develop our industrial enterprises and thereby take the place where we belong, with the more prosperous States of this Union. The day when sectional and race prejudice can be used for the purpose of obscuring questions which relate to our welfare as a people is fast becoming a thing of the past in the South. New men with new ideas are coming to the front and demanding that other matters shall be subordinated in order that the real business in behalf of our section shall have a fair test. Sentiment has held sway long enough. Prejudice is now the watchword."

In regard to lumber, he called the attention of the committee to the fact that the lumber industry is the leading one in thirty States, and in the year 1890 employed in woods and mills 520,000 people, in addition to those who were indirectly employed in its transportation, construction and repair of its mills, machinery and railroads. "I respectfully submit," he said, "that it is essential to have a rate of $2 per thousand on all rough lumber imported in order to equalize the unfavorable conditions under which the American lumber manufacturer operates as compared with his foreign competitor. The Canadian lumberman does not buy the land, but he simply takes a license from the government to cut timber and is required to advance therefor a small proportion of the actual purchase price, the balance is not paid till the timber is cut. This fact alone gives the Canadian a wonderful advantage over the American. The American dealer pays a tax on his lumber at least forty times greater than the tax paid by Canadian dealers. The wages paid by the Canadian lumbermen are not near so high as those paid in the United States for the same class of labor. The reports show a difference of 47 per cent. in mill labor and 57 per cent. in the labor in the woods. According to the 11th Census it is shown that 57 and 71 per cent. represents the labor in the cost of converting a tree into lumber. It follows that on an average of $10.67 per thousand feet on rough lumber the disadvantage to the American manufactor from $2.89 to $3.51 per thousand feet on account of wages alone. When we consider the extent and distribution of the timber resources of the United States we are forced to the conclusion that the consumer will have an ample supply at a reasonable price in any event. I know of no line of manufacturing wherein there is greater competition, and it is nonsense to talk about a combination to restrict production or control prices inasmuch as there are 23,000 lumber manufacturing institutions in the United States, distributed in every State and Territory. As a result of an inadequate tariff on lumber the mills in North Carolina have in many instances ceased operations, and in all cases, curtailed their business to such an extent as to deprive hundreds of laboring men of employment and indirectly diminished the demand for agricultural product in the home market.

The main cause of depression in the price of agricultural products is due, he asserted, to the fact that there is no demand for the products of the farm. As the matter now stands, the American lumberman is struggling against adverse circumstances, loaded down with an irresistible competition, and as a matter of course, cannot afford to establish the enterprises that could be established under reasonable fair conditions."

While this condition obtains in America, attention was called to the fact that the Canadian lumbermen are doing a flourishing business. The fact that they are succeeding so well is due to the great advantages which they have over the American manufacturer of lumber. It is our duty to act promptly in behalf of our own people and see to it that the citizens who pay taxes and in every way helps to sustain America and her institutions shall be preferred to the individual who lives in a foreign land and contribute to the maintenance of a foreign government.

THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED

ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE INSURGENTS AND ARE THEMSELVES SURPRISED.

Spanish Organ Warns the Government that the Situation in Cuba is Not Improving—A Great Victory.

Havana, via Key West, April 8.—A fight occurred last Wednesday in the Gobernadora Hills, province of Pinar del Rio, in which Perie Delgado, in combination with General Barrios with a force of 500 Cubans, met and defeated 600 Spaniards under Colonels Lablez and Burstana. The Cubans were well entrenched in the hills, and were attacked by the Spaniards. The latter were at last induced to make the attack on account of false information received, which reported that both the Cuban leaders had left their camp with the largest portion of their forces. Thinking this a good time to break up their camp here, the Spanish troops moved out to surprise them. Moving cautiously westward, they struck the hills and attacked the Cuban camp very early one morning, expecting to take it by surprise. Col. Delgado's spies, however, had revealed to him the enemies' movements and their course. Several mines were planted in the path over which they had to advance, and his troops were well posted on the outlying hills.

As the Spanish column moved forward about 5 o'clock in the morning they were startled by a tremendous explosion in the center of the column, which killed over a score of soldiers and wounded many others. Added to this a moment later came the fierce attack made upon them in the front and two sides by the Cubans. Another mine was exploded directly in the rear, but it only killed one or two, but the effect was terrible. Believing that they were fairly treading on dynamite shells, the Spanish turned and fled, leaving nearly a hundred dead and wounded on the field. The Cubans pursued them over half a mile, putting many to the machete. It was said that the Spanish loss was 125 killed and wounded, besides a large amount of guns lost where the troops threw them away at the first attack, while the Cuban loss was very slight.

Victoria's Choice.

London, April 8.—Truth says today that it learns that Queen Victoria is doing her best to secure the appointment of Francis Joseph Battenberg as Governor of Crete.

A PROGRESSIVE CITY

Winston-Salem's Splendid Condition as to Municipal Affairs.

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

INAUGURATING MANY MUCH NEEDED REFORMS IN WINSTON.

An Aggressive Mayor and Board of Aldermen—Business of the County—People on the Move.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 8.—It seems that all our neighboring cities and villages are exercised to a great degree over coming municipal elections. It is the good fortune of Winston that no election will be held until '98, as the present city charter calls for elections biennially. The city offices have been now in control of the Republican party for nearly a year, and no city can boast of better government than ours. Our honored mayor, P. W. Crutchfield, is one of nature's noblemen and he devotes his entire time to the city's welfare. Many new and needed reforms have been introduced with marked success under the present board. The aldermen, divided as they are into the various committees, look after every detail of the city's business with vigilant eyes and progress is the watchword of their body.

The harnessing of the Yadkin river by the Fries Power Company, which was mentioned some time ago by your correspondent, is a big step for the Twin Cities by our progressive business men.

The county commissioners were in session two days this week, much business being disposed of with great conciseness.

Judge L. L. Green passed through the city the first of the week for Davie court.

Mr. J.W.Fries is in Washington again this week attending a meeting of the monetary commission. Mr. Fries is the best choice that could have been made to represent this question.

The North Carolina Dental Society will meet in Charlotte May 12. Dr. J. W. Hunter of the city is treasurer of the society and also a member of the board of examiners.

Winston-Salem can boast of the best water supply in the State, and by chemical experiments is the purest.

Dr. C. J. Watkins, E. J. Davis and E. A. Ebert have been appointed the local board of visitors and inspection by the State board of public charities. A part of their duties will be to visit the jail and court house and to see that everything is properly conducted in those institutions.

The Easter number and tenth anniversary number of the Southern Tobacco Journal, which is published here, is a publication that reflects great credit on the city, and, in fact, the State. A handsomer and more cleverly gotten up magazine of its kind is hard to conceive. It is through the energy and perseverance of the editor, Mr. H. E. Harmon, ably assisted by the prince of newspaper men, Mr. H. W. Kronheimer, that it succeeds as no other publication in the south does, with such marked favor and growth.

Mrs. J. R. Justice, who has been visiting friends in Waynesville, has returned.

The Twin City club has just elected twenty-two new members, which bespeaks that it is in a most prosperous condition, and fitted up as it is in sumptuous style, it is one of the city's most noted institutions.

The Tobacco Association held its regular quarterly meeting this week in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, with an unusually large attendance. Many matters pertaining to the trade were discussed and acted upon on the line of progress for the coming year.

T. R. Purnell, Esq., spent last night in the city. His Forsyth friends hope to see him wear the ermine of the Eastern judgeship.

Mr. and Mrs. Deaderick of Knoxville, Tenn., have been visiting the family of District Attorney Glenn this week.

Mrs. J. O. Fry, who has been visiting her parents in this city, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. Clement Manly has returned from an extended trip to Baltimore.

Mr. B. F. Huntley, manager of the Huntley furniture house, here, and Miss Josie L. Myers, daughter of Mrs. M. T. Myers, of Salem, were united in marriage at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They left on the 5:20 train for a bridal tour.

At the West End Graded School yesterday the senior class celebrated Irving's birthday, which was postponed from last week. The entire program was well rendered and reflected great credit upon the seniors.

Clerk of Court N. S. Wilson went to Goldsboro Tuesday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Dr. Spicer.

Col. James Glenn, of Greensboro, spent yesterday in the city.

Representative Petree, of Stokes, was one of Winston's guests yesterday.

State Chairman A. E. Holton returned yesterday afternoon from Federal court.

Watt Martin went to Salisbury yesterday.

Prof. J. L. Ludlow is in Charlotte.

French Troops for Crete.

Toulon, April 7.—Three hundred infantry will embark from here to-morrow to reinforce the troops in Crete.

NAVAL POST FOR ROOSEVELT

NOMINATED TO BE SECRETARY LONG'S ASSISTANT.

T. L. Hamilton Has a Boom—Subway Commissioner Hopes to Be the New Member of the Police Board.

New York, April 8.—Theodore Roosevelt, who came from Washington at Mayor Strong's request two years ago to accept the presidency of the reform police board, will return to the capital soon as assistant secretary of the navy at the request of President McKinley.

His return to Washington is the subject of interesting gossip among national, State and local politicians. Surprise is wanting in all the expressions, but there is much of congratulation and some of regret. His nomination was sent to the Senate yesterday. As several days will elapse before confirmation, his resignation as police commissioner may not be sent to Mayor Strong before next week Neither the mayor nor Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, felt free to discuss yesterday the change that necessarily must come in the police board.

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the new post of honor, which is conceded, will mean that a new Republican police commissioner must be selected by the mayor and a new president of the board elected by a majority of the board. This solution is fraught with responsibility and anxiety, especially on the part of Republicans, with a municipal election only a few months away. Mr. Roosevelt's resignation from the police board, first of all, will leave Commissioners Grant and Parker in control until his successor is appointed. Commissioner Grant, who recently declined an appointment as assistant secretary of the war department, has an ambition to succeed Mr. Roosevelt as president. Mr. Parker is ready to vote for him. The other member of the board, Mr. Andrews, has not given any expression on that question except to say that he regrets exceedingly that Mr. Roosevelt is to return to Washington.

Mr. Andrews had a conference with Mayor Strong yesterday soon after word had been received from Washington that Mr. Roosevelt's name had been sent to the Senate from the White House. Mr. Andrews, after leaving the mayor's office, did not seem to be in a happy frame of mind. Mr. Andrews is a Democrat, while Mr. Grant is a Republican.

Frederick S. Gibbs, member of the Republican national committee from the State, also saw the mayor yesterday. His visit became of interest when it was learned that one of his most personal friends, Thomas L. Hamilton, was a candidate for Mr. Roosevelt's place as police commissioner to complete the unexpired term. Mr. Gibbs originally had another candidate for the place, but on being assured that he would not be acceptable, presented Mr. Hamilton's name. Mr. Hamilton is at present a member of the board of electrical control, having been appointed by Mayor Strong early in his administration. In 1895 he ran for county clerk on the Republican fusion ticket, but was defeated. He is a young man comparatively, but the mayor said recently that Hamilton had made a good city official.

The rumor spread rapidly last night that Hamilton would succeed Mr. Roosevelt as police commissioner. Mayor Strong, however, declared that he had not yet considered any candidates for the post.

There has been talk for several days that James R. Sheffield, president of the board of fire commissioners, would be transferred to the police department, and Fire Commissioner Sturgis made president of the fire board. Mr. Sturgis' place, it has been rumored, would be filled by Julius Harburger, an independent Democrat, who has been one of the mayor's staunch adherents.

Those who credited the report last night that Mr. Hamilton would go into the police board said that Mr. Harburger would take Hamilton's present place as subway commissioner. Mr. Harburger said last night that he would accept the appointment should it be offered to him.

There is another side to the game of politics in which both Mr. Roosevelt's and Colonel Grant's names have been prominent in Washington recently. When Colonel Grant was asked to accept the assistant secretaryship of war the local gossips say he consulted with Senator Platt, and then declined the offer. Senator Platt meantime appeared to be opposed strenuously to the consideration of Mr. Roosevelt for the navy department, but two of the senator's most intimate political associates, Speaker Reed and Senator Lodge, continued to urge Mr. Roosevelt's appointment. Although Senator Platt, according to report, protested to the last against Mr. Roosevelt, it is said that he fortified himself against the inevitable by declaring that he would not carry his opposition into the Senate and would not vote against Roosevelt's confirmation.

Last night the situation changed. Senator Platt's friends all over town were congratulating themselves that Roosevelt was to leave the police board. Some went so far as to say that there was an "understanding" between the different political wings of the Republican party locally that the deadlock in Mulberry street now would be broken; that Colonol Grant would become president of the police board, and that long before the campaign next fall the local police board, which, by the way, is named as the canvassing board for the Greater New York at the first election, would be working in complete harmony.

Mayor Strong was asked last night if President Sheffield of the fire board would be appointed as Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

"Mr. Sheffield will not be appointed," he said. "I do not think he would care to make such a transfer. I have not decided whom to appoint. In fact, I have received no word from Mr. Roosevelt that he is to resign. He has not been confirmed yet hy the Senate, you know, and he may not resign for some days."

Commissioner Roosevelt received and accepted congratulations at his office in police headquarters yesterday afternoon. He declined, however, to discuss his new appointment or outline his plans for the future when the newspaper reporters called. To a suggestion that his successor in the police board was an interesting subject for discussion, Mr. Roosevelt smiled and declared that he hadn't the faintest idea whom the mayor would appoint.

With this admission that he would accept the appointment and with a hint that the commissioner might have something to say today, the reporters were forced to be satisfied. Mr. Roosevelt received the first news that his name had been sent to the Senate in a telegram from the President's secretary, Mr. Porter. Senator Aldrich also sent a telegram of congratulation. Around Headquarters there were few expressions of surprise at the news, which had been discounted for several days. In some of the offices there was a perceptible atmosphere of relief.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The Roosevelt nomination, of the list sent in today, was the most discussed at the Capitol. It was received favorably by those who desired Roosevelt's removal from New York as well as by his friends, who are pleased to see him charged with new duties. His varied career gives promise that he will be heard from, and at the Navy department there are mingled congratulations and regrets—congratulations among the younger officers that new blood is to be infused in the service, and that much of the routine which has permitted official rings to run various secretaries may be broken up, and regret among the bureaucrats that the traditions may be disturbed and that their rank will have no great weight hereafter.

The feeling is not exactly that Roosevelt intends to be a bull in the china shop, but he is such a forceful indivi dual that his coming is watched for with interest, if not with anxiety. There will be no trouble about his confirmation.

Contractors who have claims before the department and lobbyists for armor plate contracts and gun devices are dismayed by the appointment. They take no pains to conceal their chagrin and to declare Roosevelt utterly unfitted for the place to which he has been named. What their fears are can only be conjectured.

As to Secretary Long, he began preparations this afternoon to give the young man room. He dispossessed the judge advocate general and the chief of the bureau of navigation of their quarters and moved them further along the hall. The new assistant secretary will take the judge advocate general's room, corresponding in every respect with that selected by ex-Governor Long for his own use, and the little office which has been occupied by Mr. McAdoo will be added to the general reception room.

A FURIOUS SWORD FIGHT.

Marvellous Skill and Sand Displayed at the Thomeguex-Pini Duel in Paris.

From the New York Sun.

On the very same day that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match was fought at Carson City, English fashion, the Parisians enjoyed a famous fight, French fashion, in the duel between the Chevalier Pini, and M. Thomegux, a renowned Parisian swordsman. A brief mention of the affair was cabled to the newspapers here, in which it was treated rather lightly, but, in reality, it was a desperate fight, in which marvelous phases of fencing were displayed. It was a nine-bout battle and lasted more than forty minutes. Its semi-international character gave it considerable additional interest. It was witnessed by a host of sight-seers, all gathered near the stand of the Saint-Ouen race course. In the crowd were many photographers taking snapshots, and one of them had a kinetoscope, which took in the combat from start to finish, just as in the case of Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The cause of the duel was trivial, and it is now admitted that it was a case of mistaken identity.

At about 2 p. m. the principals, with their seconds and surgeons, arrived. Pini was first upon the ground. He appeared to be delighted and warmly shook the hands of many friends, while the photographers opened fire upon him, taking him in front, in the rear, and on the flank. Immediately afterward Thomeguex appeared. He was smiling, and, like Pini, greeted his friends, while the snapshooters aimed at him.

The grave responsibility of directing the combat, or, in other words, acting as referee, fell upon M. Georges Breittmayer. When the swords were crossed and the usual "Go, gentlemen!" was pronounced, the fight began. M. Thomeguex, in a threatening style, held his weapon well in line, and advancing, made several feints for an opening. M. Pini remained on the defensive, evidently watching for a chance for a deadly riposte, but fortune did not favor him. Nevertheless, in this bout he disarmed his adversary. He saluted; his salute was returned, and the battle was renewed with vigor. Evidently the men were evenly matched. The second bout was without incident, beyond an exhibition of splendid swordsmanship.

In the third bout Thomeguex, fancying that he had wounded Pini in the arm, lowered his weapon. The surgeons rushed in and found that Pini was not touched.

The fourth bout was furious. With lightning rapidity Pini drove his weapon at Thomeguex's chest, but a vigorous parry sent it to the ground. The point landed on a stone. The sword was bent like a reed and rendered worthless. Another sword was handed to the Italian professor, and the fifth bout was without incident. The combatants were winded.

In the sixth bout the fight was stopped by the seconds, who believed that M. Pini was wounded in the arm. He was unhurt.

The duelists now faced each other for the seventh bout. They bounded at each other, lunging with wonderful force and parrying with equal skill, until the point of Pini's weapon reached the guard of Thomeguex's, and for the second time the former's weapon was bent.

After a little time it was repaired, and the eighth bout was begun with furious attacks on the part of Thomeguex. Pini gave ground, watching for a riposte. Apparently his chance presented itself, and he sent in a terrific thrust at Thomeguex's breast. Some of the spectators shuddered, and many of them thought that the man had been run through, or at least badly wounded; but a parry, that is described as "something marvellous" by the experts who saw it, saved him, and when the seconds and surgeons rushed in, they found him unhurt and smiling.

In the ninth bout M. Thomeguex was wounded in the right cheek. He declared that it was merely a scratch, and insisted upon going on, but the surgeons insisted that the internal hemorrhage interfered with his breathing to such a degree that he was in a condition of inferiority. M. Breittmayer then stopped the combat.

The Chevalier Pini advanced toward M. Thomeguex and offered him his hand. The latter grasped it, muttered some complimentary remarks and the two men left the duelling ground fast friends.

FOUND HER IDEAL.

The Famous South Dakota Cowgirl Meets Her Hero.

The recent wedding of Myrtle Morrison, the famous Nowlin county girl broncho buster, and Frank Dupree, a part-blood Sioux, caused quite a sensation among the aristocracy on the Sioux reservation and in adjacent territory, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Miss Morrison is a handsome young cowgirl, noted far and near for her proficiency in the art of horse training. She has had many admirers among the frontier beaux, but always declared that she would never marry any man who could not ride, shoot and throw a lariat better than she could, and as such men are extremely scarce, it appeared probable Miss Myrtle was doomed to a life of single blessedness. However, last fall hay being scarce on the upper Bad river range, her father removed his family and stock to Big Plum creek, a tributary of the Cheyenne river. Here Myrtle first made the acquaintance of the good-looking, daring young half-breed who has since become her husband.

Frank Dupree is a splendid horseman, a thorough cowhand, and apparently devoid of fear. The Duprees are among the wealthiest stockmen in the State, counting their cattle by the thousands, and Frank, like many other half-bloods in that section, has received a very fair education. Still, Myrtle was not much attracted toward the swarthy young youth until one day they happened to be riding together, and came in sight of a herd of sixty or seventy buffalo, which the Dupree family have raised on their own range from a few calves caught years ago, when buffalo meat was the principal article of diet for the entire Sioux nation. Although this herd is kept from straying far from the home ranch by "Old Man" Dupree's cowboys, they are fully as wild as their ancestors who once blackened the prairie west of Chamberlain with their shaggy bodies.

The young couple rode up quite close to the herd before the animals were aware of their presence, and Frank, in a spirit or bravado, urged his broncho alongside of a huge bull buffalo and sprung from his saddle to the animal's back, in an instant the whole herd was stampeding madly across the prairie, with the old bull leading the van. Dupree's foolhardiness had placed him in an extremely dangerous predicament. If he jumped or fell from the buffalo's back he would certainly be trampled to death by the pursuing herd, and if he retained his seat until the animal became tired and sulky it was equally certain that the brute would make a furious assault upon him the moment he dismounted. So all he could do was to cling to the animal's back and await an opportunity to escape. But it was not until the herd had run fully two miles that he saw the least chance of leaving the back of his novel steed and escaping alive. Fortune at last favored him, and the animal ran for some distance along a deep, narrow washout, with almost perpendicular sides reaching to a height of fully 20 feet. Here Frank sprung from his seat and slid down the bank of the depression just in time to escape being trampled by the closely following herd.

Meanwhile Myrtle had lassoed her companion's horse and was hurrying after the rapidly retreating buffalo. She reached the spot where Frank had dismounted just as he was climbing, dirty and bedraggled, to the top of the ravine. The cowboy did not feel very proud of his exploit, but, nevertheless, the little episode had touched a tender spot in the girl's heart, and a short time ago the bells of the Cherry Creek Mission church announced the wedding of this typical frontier couple.

Without National Significance.

Petersburg Index-Appeal.

The municipal elections in the west and northwest have no significance in a national sense. The success of a Democratic, or a Republican, or a Fusion ticket does not mean that there has been any popular revulsion on the issues of last November. These elections signify in their aparent changes, if they signify anything, a growing independence and intelligence among voters which enable them to understand that there is no necessary relation between local and State and National issues, and that a voter may consistently be a Democrat in a National election and a Republican in State and local contests. Of course, the leaders and the spoilsmen seek to inculcate a different idea, and they are successful or not in the degree that the voter is intelligent and courageous, or ignorant and cowardly. It is preposterous to argue that consistency and civic duty require a man to apply the same test to a congressman that he would apply to a councilman. In the one case it might be a tariff bill to be decided, in the other a bicycle ordinance, or an appropriation for water works improvement. Why should a voter be compelled to stultify himself on the bicycle ordinance, or the water apropriation, merely because he agreed with the party on the tariff issue? The first and most important lesson to be learned by the voter who would be honest and patriotic is that party is not the end but the means for the exercise of the best citizenship.

It is creditable to the heart of Mr. McKinley that he shows such sympathetic interest in the victims of the flood visitation in the lower Mississippi valley. This is no ordinary case where the needed relief might be promptly provided by the people of the States affected, for the clamity is widespread, covering thousands of miles of country containing many thousands of people, thrifty and industrious, who could not have foreseen the extent of the flood or guarded against it if they had foreseen it. As a general proposition it would not do for the general government to take cognizance of every disaster that falls upon communities and rush to their relief, for such a disposition would be taken advantage of and the people would come to look to the general government for the relief which should be provided by themselves. There has been more or less of that already; but in a case like this, where the calamity is so widespread, the destruction so great, so many persons made suddenly destitute and when prompt relief is so necessary to avert suffering and death, the case is different and there should be no hesitation and no quibbling about the strict construction of law. The law of humanity, pleaded by necessity, should govern in a case like this. Money should not weigh against human suffering and life, especially when the victims of this awful flood have exhausted every effort and done all that human power could do to fight back the seething torrents that overwhelming them.—Wilmington Star.

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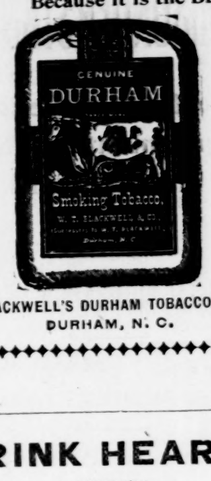

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1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:39
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek...	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:06
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:09
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek.....	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:50	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:25
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:00
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot...	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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BAILEY AND THE DRESS SUIT

THE QUESTION OF POLITICO-SOCIAL ETIQUETTE IN WASHINGTON.

Did the Man From Texas Do Right in Declining to Dine With the President Rather Than Wear a Claw-Hammer Coat?

Washington, April 8.—Congressman "Joe" Bailey, of Texas, leading the Democrats, seems to be sidetracking William Jennings Bryan as the idol of that party, and he also seems to be winning fame as the man who declined to dine with President McKinley rather than to wear a dress suit. Some people appear to think that Mr. Bailey overshot the mark a trifle when he declined the President's invitation simply because he had no swallow-tail; others say he did just right. But while everybody in Washington and a large part of the people in the country at large are discussing the question whether Bailey did right or wrong, the Texas statesman has no doubt about the matter himself. He did not stay away from the President's dinner because it was not convenient for him to put on a dress suit, but because he did not have one.

The fact is that Mr. Bailey is opposed to wearing a dress suit, just as Attorney-General Garland was, and the same question of politico-social etiquette is raised now that was so prominently discussed at the opening of the first Cleveland administration.

The most conspicuous thing that Attorney-General Garland did as a member of the Cabinet, in addition to getting mixed up in the Pan-Electrical scandal, was to remain away from the wedding of Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom, because, forsooth, he had no swallow-tail to wear, and would not wear one if he had it. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Garland are very much alike in more ways than one, but on the question of swallow-tail coats they are brothers. Every evening they sit on a sofa in the lobby of the Riggs house, talking politics and drawing attention to themselves as the two men who become prominent as enemies of the conventional dress suit.

But this refusal to wear a garb that fashion has decreed is no new thing with Bailey. When he first flashed into public life as a member of the Fifty-second Congress he was conspicuous in more ways than one, but in no way was he more noticeable than in his personal appearance. He was then in his early year, and was known as the baby of the House. He was a tall, well-formed, smooth-faced, blue-eyed boy, with very thick, straight, brown hair, brushed back from a square, white, unwrinkled forehead. The hair was allowed to grow long and hung down upon his coat collar like that of an Indian. Bailey wore at all times a long blue frock coat, with full trousers and low-cut vest of the same cloth. Invariably he wore about his neck a white cravat, tied in a bow knot. He wore also, at all times, in the street a broad-brimmed Texas sombrero. He wears this still, and the same blue clothes and the same white cravat, but his locks have been shorn, and with them departed the most picturesque feature of his make-up. The swallow-tail he never wore and will not wear. This is all the more strange because Bailey is something of a society man and quite a success at afternoon teas and evening parties. He is a married man with a charming family, but this does not prevent all the women, particularly those from the South, from admiring him, and from the very day he attended his first "tea" as the "Baby of the House" until the present hour he has been a social lion.

Bailey is the least bit of a poser, but he is a pretty good fellow and very popular among the Democrats of the House, especially just at present, while he is posing as the Democratic leader against the claims of inheritance of William Jennings Bryan. The Republicans, too, like Bailey, because he is chivalrous and dignified. A quality that is most strikingly lacking in Mr. Bailey's make-up is a sense of humor. Mr. Bailey has explained a thousand times why he will not wear a dress coat. It is simply because he thinks it is nonsense for a man to be compelled to wear a certain kind of a garment in order to make a proper appearance in so-called society. It is a reflection, he thinks, upon his manhood. He is not at all an enemy of society, but, rather, very proud of it. He thinks, however, that if a man is dressed neatly and plainly that is all that should be expected, and that it doesn't matter whether his customary style is a frock coat, a cutaway or a sack, it should be sufficient at all times and places so long as it is neat and becoming to its wearer. That was Mr. Garland's opinion. Mr. Bailey may possibly have absorbed it from him; at any rate, he says that he thinks the frock coat, with a low-cut vest, a white tie, and a broad-brimmed hat, is becoming to a man of his particular style and build, and therefore he prefers to wear it to anything else. Mr. Bailey has no hesitancy in appearing at all sorts of evening places in his frock coat. His only reason for declining the invitation of the President was the fear that his host might have been annoyed if a guest had arrived at a dinner in a style of garment tabooed by society as a proper one for an evening function.

Many of Mr. Bailey's friends think it would have been more creditable to have simply declined the invitation instead of calling upon the President for the purpose of notifying him of his intention to do so. Mr. Bailey's idea, however, seems to have been to learn direct from the President whether all the guests would wear swallowtails, and then decline because he himself would not wear one. The President, of course, told him that he would be welcome in any kind of clothing he saw fit to wear, but instead of accepting this kind of assurance Mr. Bailey remained away from the dinner.

Now the Texas delegation have taken up the question of dress suit versus no dress suit, and it is likely to be one of some political importance. There are fifteen members of Congress from Texas, including the two senators, and it is not likely that more than half a dozen of the whole lot own dress suits. Senator Mills has little or no use for one, as he rarely attends social affairs of any kind, and does not even believe in wearing cuffs, which he says always bother him in writing or making a speech. Mr. Mills is a very handsome man, however, and when he goes to the White House or elsewhere to dinner he probably either borrows a dress suit or goes without one, and so he never came into the prominence that Mr. Bailey has in connection with this important question.

One of the members of the Texas delegation, in talking about Bailey and the swallow-tail, referred to the fact that there were very few dress suits in Texas or among the Texas delegations in Congress, and then he asked this very pertinent question:

"What does a man want with a dress suit in a district whose population consists of 11,000,000 head of cattle and 39,000 men, women and children, all aborigines?"

He did not say whether this is a description of Mr. Bailey's district or his own, but some of his colleagues regard his question as a reflection on the Lone Star State, and they have been led to see the importance of the dress suit question, and have already decided to order clawhammers, to be worn when the President next invites them to dinner at the White House.

Jonah and the Whale.

It was in the time of Jonah that the great city of Nineveh was the capital and stronghold of the powerful kingdom of the Assyrians. It contained about 2,000,000 of inhabitants. For 1,450 years it had been mistress of the East. Its princess and merchants had become very rich. Aristocratic in the extreme, it had also become extremely perverse and wicked. The men played cards on Sundays and the boys went fishing. The women insisted on wearing two-story hats at the lectures in the town hall, when they were politely requested to remove them. There were also hoodlums who stamped and whistled in the galleries. Probably there were sugar trusts, coal trusts, tobacco and rubber boot trusts. All in all Nineveh had become exceedingly bad—so much so the Lord could countenance its sinfulness no longer. So he spoke to Jonah, who was a prophet in good standing in Jerusalem, to go to Nineveh to warn the people that unless they reformed, and that quickly, they would be destroyed.

It appears that Jonah had not the "sand" requisite for such an undertaking. Instead of going to Nineveh as directed he went down town, bought a pound of plug tobacco and one of navy clippings, three pipes, and went west to Joppa, a port on the Mediterranean Sea. It seemed to have been his intention to go by boat up the coast to Asia Minor, and land where the Lord would not find him—to the place where the devil and the Turks have been rioting for the last year or two. Jonah bought his tickets and went on board. The boat was a propeller—propelled by hand.

The ship had not been long at sea when a fearful storm arose. The waves became terrific and threatened to engulf the boat and all within it. The mariners of those days were, as they are at the present time, superstitious. They knew that the cause of their trouble was that there was some one on board who could "raise the wind." They accused Jonah, and he admitted that he was the sole cause of their impending disaster. So the sailors seized Jonah and threw him over the gunwales into the sea. Then the waters became calm.

But Jonah had hardly gone beneath the waves before a handy fish (most people think it was a whale), scooped him up and ushered him into a stateroom in his stomach. Here he was left to his private meditations and writing his autobiography on a typewriter for three terrible days, during which he became thoroughly repentant, when the tobacco making the whale sick, or for some other reason unknown to me (some say one thing and some another), the whale started for the nearest point of land and "heaved him up" on the sandy shore.

It is here where the theology of Dr. Abbott strikes a reef. His faith fails and he is at sea. He says that it is a scientific fact that, while the mouth of a whale is capacious enough to take in a small boat, and three men, his throat can hardly gulp a three-pound ball of butter. Hence, he says that the Jonah incident is a fish story, and, as fish stories go, it is a fake, and consequently is not entitled to credit. Now, I am not an expert theologian, nor have I ever been called to occupy a cozy professor's chair in a theological seminary, but I believe that the reverend Doctor before alluded to is faulty in his conclusions. He goes by sight and not by faith.

Many years ago I taught school one winter in Western New York. Sundays I went with the good people some three miles to attend divine worship. Two full sermons were given us, forenoon and afternoon, with a Sabbath school sandwiched between. I attended the Sabbath school. Good old Deacon West was in charge. One Sabbath school lesson referred to the miracle of the turning of water into wine. After talking over the marriage ceremony the feast was alluded to at length, followed by the wine portion of the story. Asked the good deacon: "Mr. Van Zandt, what is a miracle?" After some reflection, Mr. Van Zandt said: "Vel, a miragle vas a miragle." That answer not appearing to be satisfactory to the teacher, he said: "Mr. White, what is your definition of a miracle?" Mr. White answered that "a miracle is somethin' that's did that ain't 'cordin' to natur'."

Now that, it seems to me, is an explanation of the whole Jonah-whale matter. It was a miracle. Dr. Abbott raises no objection to Jonah living in the lower compartment of the whale for three days without air and with his boots on, but when the size of the whale's throat confronts him he collapses and says that the man who wrote the whale story should not be believed. And now many people are disbelieving like Dr. Abbott, and the faith of many in the Bible has been shaken by an eminent divine who ought to have preached better.

And Jonah, when he found himself on dry land, safe and sound, started across lots for home and performed his assigned duty in an acceptable manner, probably singing as he went something like one of Dr. Watt's hymns:

Should earth against my soul engage
And fiery darts be hurled,
Then I can smile at Satan's rage
And face a frowning world.

C. E. Abell, in the N. Y. Press.
Orwell, Vt., March 19.

Needless Wear.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly; their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, overpunctual, never idle a second of time, to scorn rest. Such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years. —New York Ledger.

Will Not Send Reinforcements.

Rome, April 7.—The Italian government is disinclined to send reinforcements of troops to Crete and it now seems probable that no more men will be sent.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

An almost forgotten chapter in the history of "government by injunction" was recalled the other day by looking through the 133d volume of the United States Reports. A very interesting case bearing directly on the question of enjoining public officers of a "sovereign State" from performing an official duty, there reported, is that of Christian vs. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the President and Directors of the company, the State Proxy, and J. M. Worth, State Treasurer.

The bill in equity was filed in July, 1883, in behalf of the complainant and all others who would make themselves parties and share in the benefits of the suit. The complainant is described as "William E. Christian, a citizen of Virginia." As recited in his bill, the plaintiff was the bona fide holder of ten bonds of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, with coupons attached upon which interest was overdue, with no immediate prospect of payment. The State of North Carolina was the owner of two-thirds of the capital stock of the company. By the act of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds it was declared that the State pledged its stock for the payment of the bonds, principal and interest.

Default having been made in the payment of interest, the complainant sought to have his bonds declared a lien upon the stock of the State and upon any dividends that might be declared thereon; to have such dividends paid to complainant and others who would make themselves parties to the suit; and if such dividends should be insufficient to pay the amount due, to have the State's stock sold and the proceeds applied to a settlement of his claim. He asked to have an account taken, to have a receiver appointed and for an injunction. The most interesting part of the complainant's prayer for relief is found in the fifth and sixth sections, which we copy:

"5th. That a receiver be appointed to take possession of the dividends hereafter payable to the State.

"6th. That the officers of the said Railroad Company may be enjoined from paying to the State Treasurer or to any other person on behalf of the State, any dividends which may accrue to the State, and that the treasurer may be enjoined from receiving the same."

The suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of North Carolina, where it was decided adversely to the complainant, and was carried up by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the suit was dismissed and the decree of the lower court was affirmed.

The ground upon which the suit was dismissed was that the State of North Carolina was an indispensable party to the suit. There was nothing for the complainant to do therefore but to pay his costs and his lawyers and go out of court. As the State could not be sued without its consent, there was no chance for him to pick his flint and try again. He was done for. But the Court gave him to understand that he could not have maintained his suit even though the State had been a party. Going into the merits of the case, the Court said that the language of the statute pledging the State's stock to the payment of the bonds was nothing more than a promise that the proceeds of the stock should be so used; that it in no sense created a legal pledge, or chattel mortgage, as we should say; but even if it had created a mortgage, the stock was in the hands of the State and the bondholder would be powerless to enforce the lien, as when a sovereign State is a mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property, no such pledge can be subjected to the payment of the mortgagee's claim. So "William E. Christian, a citizen of Virginia," walked out of court a sadder and a wiser man; and for all we know is still a bona fide holder of ten of the bonds of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

It is interesting to learn in this connection that "William E. Christian, a citizen of Virginia," at this writing, as he has informed The Tribune over his own signature, is night editor of the News and Observer, a virtuous Popocratic newspaper, which boils over with indignation several times a day at the thought of "government by injunction." Mr. Christian, as we learn from his letters from Greensboro to the News and Observer, is just as indignant as Joe Daniels ever dared to be, whenever the shadow of a corporation lawyer falls across his path. The righteous soul of our Christian friend was vexed beyond measure when he contemplated the presumption of a foreign corporation attempting to enjoin the Governor and Attorney-General of a "sovereign State," when he, a foreigner by the same interpretation, had attempted to enjoin the Treasurer of a "sovereign State" and had failed. It is a coincidence merely that the complainant in the case in the United States court at Greensboro was a citizen of Virginia and that the complainant who was fired out of the Supreme Court of the United States was a citizen of the same State. But as several years have elapsed since Mr. Christian attempted to enjoin an officer of a "sovereign State" and failed, it is but natural that he should be a little forgetful about his abortive attempt to enjoin the State Treasurer from receiving moneys that were due to the State treasury and to have the same put into his pockets by the order of a Federal court.

Since we come to think of it, perhaps it was not so wicked to sue for injunctions in the Federal courts before the Popocratic national convention declared against "government by injunction" and set the pace for the Governor and the News and Observer; and even if it was, we suppose that Mr. Christian could plead the statute of limitations at the bar of his conscience. And yet we cannot help thinking it strange that one who attempted, single handed and alone, to get out an injunction against a State officer should fall into such undignified indignation when some one else tries to do the same thing.

A HYPOCRITE.

Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, serves notice through his paper on The Tribune that henceforth that paper has the exclusive right or franchise of the Associated Press, which means that Mr. Josephus Daniels, having the advantage, proposes to shut out The Tribune from the privileges of the telegraphic service.

Having secured this franchise at the time he began to take the service, it is an easy matter for him to withhold the privilege from any other paper.

The selfishness of the matter goes without saying; the envy and jealousy is so glaring that a street gamin can read as he runs, but while this "noble" hearted "gentleman" follows in the footsteps of grinding corporations, and preaches day after day of the evil effects of such "grinding corporations," we have the satisfaction to announce to our readers, that while they may be deprived of some superfluous and uninteresting and trashy telegrams, they will get the cream of the news by private wire from The Tribune special correspondents.

But what strikes us in this matter is that Josephus Daniels, no longer ago than yesterday, labored with what little ability he has, to convince people that they are ground to death by monopolies, and he calls upon them vehemently, with staring eyes and wild gesticulations to resist the encroachments of these awful monstrosities—corporations—and turns around at the same moment and tries to crush another newspaper, because he is a member of a corporation.

Was there ever more glaring evidence of a man's true character?

The Tribune has applied to the Associated Press for membership. They are willing and anxious to serve us; but Josephus steps in and says, "No, sir; they can't have it so long as I hold the franchise." He is doing what others do; but is what others do just and reasonable? A man or men may rob and murder, but is that any reason why other men should do the same?

No, it is not that. Daniels has discovered that The Tribune has forged its way to the front and into the hearts of the people. That he has lost not only advertisements and subscriptions to the amount of thousands of dollars, but that his paper has sunk into disrepute and is no longer considered reliable. This has made him envious and venemous, and to get even with The Tribune, because he has the power, being a member of a corporation, he exercises the same power that Spreckels and Havemeyer, at the head of great trusts, exercise, and though he is puny, it is upon the same principle.

Hereafter when Mr. Daniels writes editorials against combines, trusts or corporations, his readers should bear in mind that he is a member of one of them, and as a member grinds, or tries to grind, his fellowman to dust—drive him out of business.

He has made it plain to the public that his professions against corporations, etc., are nothing but false pretences. The man has not a spark of principle in him. He has been convicted of almost every journalistic crime in the catalogue, and has been shorn of his sheep's clothing and proven a wolf, hungry and savage.

MICHIGAN AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

That which seems to be the most interesting feature of the middle Western elections is that the State of Michigan went Republican by her normal off-year 20,000 after the sulky withdrawal of the Gold Democrats. Thus, again, we get in a pint pot the measure of Don Dickinson.

Probably, says the New York Press, a good many of the Detroit and Cincinnati voters who cast their ballots for Democratic candidates or who did not cast them at all were in the mood expressed by the Confederate straggler in the words, "I'b blamed if I ever love another country." In other words, the great patriotic impulse of last autumn has had its natural reaction. Men who, for devotion to the public good, put aside the temptation extended to their baser natures feel human regrets at not having taken what was at least pointed out to them as the broad and easy way. When fallen man does any unselfish deed he is never unlikely to repent immediately thereafter, especially when he is reminded that he has thereby put no pence in his pocket. But we have no doubt that when the Confederate straggler found his regiment he regained his patriotism, or what passed with him as such, with the touch of the elbow. So with these voters when their ranks are re-aligned in State and national fights.

Moreover, it should be remembered that these two tickets were boss-ridden. The people of Cincinnati have, as the people everywhere always do with such men, seized their first unincumbered opportunity to deal with Boss Cox. They are always looking for a chance to smite such men. They generally find it in an election like this, when they can smite them without smashing something of supreme use and value in the operation. As for Governor-Mayor Pingree, he has been doing his best of late to exhaust his somewhat meretricious popularity. He has succeeded. His proxy candidate for Mayor was beaten, while the Republicans carried not only the State, but the rest of the Detroit city ticket. These seem to have been the only important results on the field. It could not have been expected that the Democratic majority of Canton would extend to the whole of the President's party the compliment it paid to him.

To blame the Republican party for the small mishaps noted is idle. The party has now been in power for one month and three days. In that time it has passed its promised remedial measure through one house of Congress. This is a record of speedy accomplishment without parallel in the history of the country, or probably of parliamentary government. Still, so far as the elections are indicative of the continuance of commercial depression, they may act as a salutary spur upon the party in the Senate.

"CHRISTIAN'S SNEER."

In order to make it more specific, we quote the caption of an editorial paragraph which appeared in The Tribune yesterday morning, in which we "unadvisedly" used the word "compelled;" that is, that Mr. Christian, associate editor of the News and Observer, has been "compelled" to write, at the dictation of his chief, in the peculiar vein assumed in the editorial concerning the Pope, and also in the editorial correspondence from Greensboro as to ex-Treasurer Carlisle, Crawford and other attorneys. Certainly we did not mean that his chief stood over Mr. Christian with a club and forced him to write as he wrote.

We have been too long an editor to have even a suspicion of such a thought. Mr. Christian, as all members of a newspaper staff, has in his mind his chief's policy, and writes, as a matter of course, as he thinks that official would be best served or pleased. We have occupied such position many years, and the word "compelled" was not the word that should have been used; and yet, knowing the difference of the positions of the two gentlemen, we are constrained to say there is a fine or delicate conclusion. While none of the members of The Tribune staff is now "compelled" to write in a certain vein, or hew to a certain line, he is expected to follow our instruction and pursue our policy, and we presumed Mr. Christian, holding the position of assistant editor, pursued the same course. Certainly if he occupies an independent position, and assumes an editorial responsibility, then it's Mr. Daniel's business, not ours.

The editor of The Tribune is responsible for what appears in his paper. Our instruction to the members of the staff is: "Tell the truth, and refer all complaints to us; if you lie, you must bear the blame, and you may consider yourself relieved of duty."

It must be a matter of relief to Mr. Daniels to have a man like Mr. Christian, who assumes the responsibility of what may be said editorially or by correspondence.

If there is anything we admire in journalism it is a man who has the courage to stand up to what he says, and it seems that Mr. Christian, as associate editor of the News and Observer, assumes that position, but what about the editor?

THE OUTLOOK FOR CUBA—A DUTY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

There is yet plenty of fighting in Cuba; the Cuban cause yet engages the attention of Congress and the administration; Spain is yet perverse and Cuba yet inflexible; we yet have reports of Weyler's deeds of savagery; we hear, says the New York Sun, again of Spain's sham reforms and of Cuba's persistency in rejecting them; we see no sign of success for Spain, or of the pacification of Cuba by Spain's long war upon her. Both of the armies are yet in the field, and each of them has the strength of further hostilities.

As to the fighting feature of the revolution, it is to be said that, within a week, we have had reports of combats in all of the provinces of the island. The Spanish troops have been assailed near the city of Havana and the city of Matanzas; they have had to defend themselves in the west and in the east; they have been held at bay in Santa Clara by Gomez, in Santiago by Garcia, and in Pinar del Rio by Ducasse. It is probable that as many as 6,000 Cubans and twice or thrice that number of Spaniards have been engaged in the fights of which we have heard during the past week. The war is yet going on under circumstances similar to those that have existed ever since it began. At no time in this year, any more than in previous years, has there been a great battle in Cuba.

As to the Cuban question in Congress, we are able to say that it is yet there. Within a week Senator Morgan has introduced a joint resolution providing that this government shall accord to each of the contending parties in Cuba all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. Within the same time there have been two stirring debates in the Senate upon Senator Allen's resolution, which was passed on Monday without a dissenting vote, protesting against Spain's violation of the rules of civilized warfare in the case of Gen. Rivera. Other questions relating to the Cuban war have recently been brought up in Congress. It has been impossible to keep Cuba out of sight even at an extra session called for a special purpose.

As to the administration and Cuba, it is to be said that President McKinley's "commissioner" to Cuba, the Hon. William R. Day, will doubtless search for information about the Ruiz case, if not about other matters also, after his arrival at Havana. He ought to make his report to the President as soon as possible, so that it may be seen how far it is in agreement with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's reports, the contents of which are known to the President. We await with interest President McKinley's disposition of the Allen resolution of protest now in his hands. When he shall dispose of it we may be able to form an opinion. It is a just and proper resolution.

As to the attitude of the two belligerents in Cuba, it looks as though there were not much change in it; the revolutionists are resolute as ever, and the monarchists are more sullen than at other times. As to reform and pacification, nobody in Cuba is deceived. As to Weyler's savagery, it is yet unchecked; he was killing helpless people when last heard from, and banishing suspected Cubans to Spain's pestilential settlements in Africa. Within a week or two we have had approved dispatches from Havana that he had become less savage than he has been for forty years, and that he had put a check upon official spoliation, and that he was desirous of entering into negotiations with the insurgents. These false dispatches were got up for American consumption, and more especially for the purpose of deceiving President McKinley. The Spanish war upon Cuba is yet characterized by deeds as shameful and shocking as those of past times, or as those that have marked all the other wars of cruel Spain.

We are sure that President McKinley will receive confirmation of all the statements here made about Cuba when he obtains the report of Commissioner Day. Meanwhile, we cannot doubt that the President will duly consider the resolution of Senator Allen, which passed the Senate without a negative vote on Monday last. Surely this government ought at least to enter a protest against the violation of the rules of civilized warfare by Spain in Cuba.

Governor Russell did not go to Greensboro to attend the injunction suit. It is said he will not go to Asheville. He was and will be represented by the Seaboard Air Line and other attorneys. Why is this thus? It is true that the Seaboard Air Line does not run into either of the above named cities, but the Southern does. Does the Governor decline to ride on the Southern, or is he too "modest" to apply for a pass?

Ex-Sheriff John G. Grant, of Henderson county, a personal friend of Governor Russell, is in the city for two or three days on business. We are always glad to see our old friend and the only regret we have is that he can't stay longer.

THE PARSON GOT THERE AT LAST.

Nearly All Old Favorites Beaten—Good Day for the Bookmakers.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7.—Just about a year ago, when the Kentucky Derby was a fruitful topic of discussion in turf circles, and the relative merits of Ben Brush and Ben Eder, Semper Ego, First Mate and other probable starters were being canvassed, a warm tip came down the line from Lexington to the effect that there was a "dark horse," so to speak, up there that might have something to say about the distribution of the big purse at Louisville.

It was Parson, a bay gelding by imp. Partmatta—Sis Himyar, from the stable of Major Thomas. Report had it that he was being prepared especially for the classic event and that he had shown a world of speed in his work, and the advantage he would have over the others by reason of the generous allowance that he would secure in the matter of weights was not lost sight of.

Well, when Derby day rolled around, Parson was on hand at Churchill Downs to make matters interesting for Ben Brush, Ben. Eder et al. But alas and alack! when the race came off the Parson horse was lost in the shuffle and then and there ended all pretensions to stake form on his part. That was a year ago. Parson has started in many a race since then, but there never has been a time when he could not have drawn the usual maiden allowance. But as the old saying has it, "Every dog has his day"—and no disrespect is intended for Parson. He has at least lost all claims to a non-winner's allowance, for yesterday he broke from the maiden ranks, and eight who had at some time or other earned brackets finished behind him.

In the closing event, a mile selling dash for a purse of $250, the son of Paramatta, Toots and Liberati, after a fight through the stretch, passed the wire closely bunched as named. It was a lucky victory at that for the one-time Derby candidate. All through the stretch next the inner rail there was a narrow strip of bad going, and through that Corner brought Toots. With an intelligent ride she would have been first past the post, and Parson would still have been a maiden.

The finish in that race was a good one, but that which marked the six-furlong affair for three-year-old maidens, which preceded it, was even a more stirring one. It was the best finish of the meeting, in fact. From the eighth pole home Three Bars, Elgitha and Argus ran head and head, their respective jockeys doing all that they knew how to reach the wire first, and it was only in the closing strides that Charlie Reiff, by a last strong effort, landed Argus, a 5-to-1 shot, winner from the pair of nearly equal favorites. In fact, the racing throughout the afternoon was decidedly interesting, and, considering the raw, chilly weather, a better than fair crowd was on hand to enjoy it. Down in the betting ring business was better than on any previous day of the meeting, and nine books—an increase of two since the meeting began—had a nice play on the day's several events. As favorites were beaten in every race except the last, the pencilers must have fared well, though of the winners imp. Skate was played for a good thing from 10 down to 6 to 1, and Nekarnis, who took the scramble for two-year-olds easily, was a much-fancied second choice.

The followers of Charlie Reiff had a good day of it, as, out of three mounts, that clever jockey finished first twice and second the other time.

TAR-HEELS WIN AGAIN.

Take a Second Game From the La Fayette by a Score of Six to Three.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 8.—University defeated Lafayette again today in the prettiest game of the season, by a score of 6 to 3, making eight hits and two errors to Lafayette seven hits and seven errors. Score by innings:

U. N. C. .....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3 x—6
Lafayette .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3

Struck Out—By Wilson, five; Jones, three. Bases on balls: Off Wilson, two; Jones, none.

U. N. C.	Position.	Lafayette.
Wilson	pitcher	Jones
Bailey	catcher	Barclay
Winston	1st base	Lauer
Stanley	2d base	Sigman
Johnson	3d base	Hendleman
Belden	short stop	Wallbridge
McKee	left field	Bray
Whitaker	center field	Reese
Nevins	right field	Rogers

Carolina, four double plays, and Bray, of Lafayette, home run, were the features of the game.

IMPERIAL AUTHORITY

Alleged by Sir Willoughby for the Jameson Raid.

London, April 7.—The Parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid was again in session to-day. A private discussion resulted in the reading of the confidential correspondence between Sir John Willoughby, the military leader of the raid, and Sir Redvers Bullock, the Adjutant General of the forces, the former having declared that he acted under orders, as Matabele Administrator, in the bona fide belief that he had imperial authority to do so.

Sir William Harcourt cross-examined Sir John Willoughby with the view of eliciting his reasons for believing he had imperial authority for the raid. The witness, however, declined to say anything but admitting that he had private talks with Dr. Jameson on the subject, the substance of which he refused to divulge. The committee entered into a private discussion. An hour later the doors were reopened and the chairman informed Sir John Willoughby that he must answer the questions, but that he need not repeat Dr. Jameson's exact words. Sir John Willoughby, however, still declined to answer the questions, alleging public grounds as the reason for his refusal, and declaring that he was prepared to take the consequences of doing so. The chairman again advised the witness to divulge his reasons that he had imperial authority for the raid, but Sir John Willoughby remained firm. The committee adjourned until Friday next.

Tribute to Bright Eyes.

The author of the following lines, Dr. I. W. Jones, of Salisbury, though he has passed his three-score years and ten, has grown old only in years. His heart is still young, his mind clear and his imagination active.

Ne'er till I saw your beautous eyes
Did I regret that I'd grown old;
For in their depths, a paradise
Of love and truth, I could behold—

Those depths of untold love, to view
At morn, at noon and eventide,
Would be enough to quite renew
The youth that years have cast aside—

And though my face may have grown old,
My heart is young and true,
And in it rose-buds will unfold,
And bloom alone for you.

Could I but find the mystic spring
That Ponce De Leon sought;
To drink of it, could never bring
The change your charms have wrought.

And if my bavque of life should ride
On some tempestuous sea,
I care not if it never lands,
Unless it land with thee.

Wake Forest Notes.

Wake Forest, N. C., April 8.—Dr. Skinner, president of the College Board of Trustees; Carey J. Hunter, secretary, and Mr. J. C. Scarborough spent Tuesday and Wednesday on the Hill, and while here noted carefully the general work in all the college departments. From all accounts they were highly pleased at the splendid work being done. They returned to Raleigh Wednesday afternoon.

At prayers Wednesday morning Dr. Skinner made a short talk to the students, and among other things urged them not to leave their old State, North Carolina, but to seek their fortunes in her borders and in seeking thier own to advance those of their native State.

The Essay medal, awarded by the Phi. Society, was won by J. C. McNeill in a contest held a week ago. Mr. McNeill is a member of the Junior Class and assistant professor of English.

The fight for the postoffice here grows more spirited. From all indications Hall is leading. He is backed by the united voice of Republicans. Jones is making a determined effort for the position. He is backed by his brother, Ham Jones. Allen's supporters are chiefly from the Democratic members of the student body and the quiet influence of some gentlemen of the faculty.

Maugre the Powers.

A wily old Turk of the Inland Sea
Met poor Grecian Sindbad the sailor,
And clung to his back
Like a big, fat sack
While Sindbad grew slimmer and paler;
But Sindbad had spunk,
Got his incubus drunk,
And broke in the head of his jailer.
And the nations all wept that the end could be
Of the wily old Turk of the Inland Sea.

Pauncefote Will Go.

Washington, April 7.—Sir Julian Pauncefote has reconsidered his declination to go to New York the 27th instant, and as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps he will participate with nearly all his colleagues at the Grant celebration. A cablegram to the State Department today from the embassy at Paris announced that probably Minister Hanotaux will send a warship to New York. Confidence is expressed in the dispatch that France will be notably represented in the marine demonstration.

NORTH CAROLINA HONORED.

Two Very Important Religious Assemblies.

North Carolina is honored by having two important assemblys in May. The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in Wilmington next month, and the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church will convene in Charlotte, May 20th. The Outlook, N. Y., in speaking of the latter says:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, South, will meet at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th. The business which is most prominently mentioned in connection with the approaching meeting, concerns a possible reunion of the church, South, with the church North.

The subject will be presented by commissioners from the Presbytery, of Louisville. The Northern church has been ready for such a reunion for several years. It has been believed, however, that the difficulties growing out of the war would keep the churches apart indefinitely. Another question which, it is said, will come before the Assembly concerns the organization of colored Presbyteries. It is said that the motive for them is the welfare of the colored people. Concerning that, however, it may be said at least that the motive is open to reasonable doubt. Sooner or later the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches will unite. There is a widespread desire for such union, but we imagine that it will not be quickly consummated. The Southern church is far more conservative than the Northern. It is doubtful if many of the leaders of the church in the North would submit to the dictation of such conservatism, and equally doubtful whether the Southern Presbyterians would consent to union on any other basis.

What, however, will be difficult to achieve as a matter of arrangement, will no doubt, in due time, be accomplished by a process of growth."

COMMISSIONER HAMRICK

Has Returned From an Official Trip to Cleveland County.

Mr. Hamrick, North Carolina's popular Labor Commissioner and Mine Inspector, returned yesterday from a trip of several days' duration to Cleveland county.

He had intended while there to inspect a number of mines of various kinds and attend to other matters pertaining to the duties of his offices, but the almost incessant downpour of rains prevented and he spent most of the time on his farm on the banks of Broad River.

Mr. Hamrick says that Broad River is higher now than has been known in ten years. On Sunday two of the principal ferries on Broad River were destroyed by the flood. The cables at both Settlemyer's and Lillenger's were torn away and the boats drifted away, making it impossible to cross the river anywhere in the county.

On Sunday about 2 o'clock the timbers of a wool carding and spinning mill drifted down by Mr. Hamrick's place. Up to the time that he left home no news as to the owner of the mill had been received. There is every indication that the losses sustained by property owners along the course of Broad River will be unusually heavy.

The commissioner thinks that he has gathered sufficient information as to the mines and mining interests of the State to complete the preparation of the blanks to be mailed to the mine operators.

COMING EXPOSITION.

Important to the Members of the State Guard.

The following letter was received at the Adjutant-General's office from Mr. Henry C. Ward, secretary of the military committee of the Tennessee Centennial and is published for the information of any members of the State Guard who intend at any time to visit the exposition:

Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1897.

Gen. A. D. Cowles, Adjutant General North Carolina:

My Dear General—I have just received your circular No. 1. Our camp will be open from May 20 to October 31. On June 21, 22, 23 and 24 will be Confederate Veterans' days and the veterans will fill the camp, and we shall be unable to take care of the National Guard.

I trust the military will be able to go into camp on other dates. If timely notice is given of the dates your military will come we shall reserve camp for you on the dates specified, if they are not taken up. If they should be we will notify you what dates are not taken up. Very truly yours,

HENRY C. WARD,
Secretary of Military Committee Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

A RALEIGH BOY'S ORATION.

The Speech Printed in Full by the Caucasian.

The Caucasian for this week pas the following deserved compliment to a Raleigh boy:

"The most glorious and invigorating encouragement of the hope that there is to be in this great country of ours an immortal spirit of liberty and justice is the fact that the coming men—the boys and youth of today—are studying the problems which are coming up for solution, and are getting at the basic truth of the principles by which these problems must be met and solved. As an evidence of this fact the Caucasian takes the liberty of publishing, in this issue, an oration delivered by Mr. Robert N. Simms at the Wake Forest college anniversary on February 12. We have not at any time seen in so young a man a greater evidence of the fire of indignation and righteous rebellion against the inexpressible 'sham' now miscalled a 'government of the people, for the people, by the people.'"

PRESBYTERY IN SESSION.

Several Members of the Cape Fear Presbytery Present.

The Cape Fear Presbtery met at Franklinton last night. Many prominent colored men passed through yesterday on their way to the Presbytery. Among the number were Rev. C. Dillard, pastor at Goldsboro and the senior member of the Presbytery; Prof. Vick, ex-postmaster of Wilson and Sunday school missionary for the Presbytery, and Rev. L. J. Melton, pastor of the church at Wilson. The Presbytery is well attended and promises to be the most successful in the history of the Presbytery.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Short and Harmonious Session Last Evening.

Chairman J. N. Holding called the convention to order at 8:20, and announced that the convention was called for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor, City Clerk and Tax Collector.

Maj. Harrell moved that the temporary chairman be made permanent. The motion was carried unanimously. The representatives of the Press-Visitor and the News and Observer were made secretaries.

It was moved that the delegates from the different wards get together in different parts of the hall. After various remarks and suggestions by Messrs. Broughton, Ellington and F. H. Busbee, Mr. J. B. Batchelor moved that the certified lists from the different wards be read, and the vote was recorded.

Mr. Daniels thought that the certified list of the delegates could not be used to nominate. They were purely certificates of membership in the convention. It was finally decided to separate the delegates according to wards. After this was done, Secretary Andrews read the credentials. The Secretary announced one vote for Mr. Graham Haywood. Mr. Edgar Womble stated that Mr. Haywood was not entitled to this vote—it was an error.

Mr. William Snow moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor. The motion was carried.

Mr. Thomas Pescud, on behalf of the delegates of the First ward, nominated Mayor Russ, and moved that he be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Separk moved that the vote be taken by a rising vote. Nearly all the delegates arose, and Mr. Russ was declared the nominee.

Amid great applause Mr. Russ came forward, and said his wind tonight was like the gas, it was a little off. He said that two years ago from this platform he promised to give the city a clean, progressive administration. His re-nomination was an indorsement of his administration. He could give no better guarantee for the future than his record in the past.

He then impressed on the delegates the necessity of work. Register and vote, and if you find some fellow lurking on the outskirts waiting for a drink or something else, carry him to the polls and vote him if you have to give it to him.

Mr. Jesse Jones, on behalf of Mr. Hutchings, withdrew his name, and moved Mr. Lumsden's election by acclamation.

Maj. Harrell, on behalf of Mr. Adams, seconded Mr. Lumsden's nomination.

Mr. Lumsden came forward and said that Mr. Russ said the hall was dark, yet remember that the day follows the night. He thanked the delegates who represented Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Adams. He had no official record to point to with pride. He then complimented Mayor Russ. Mr. Lumsden said that it was a saying that he who won the spurs shall wear them, and he who should wear them must win them. You have given us the spurs, and now you should see that we wear them. He advised the gentlemen of the convention to work for the ticket.

Mr. A. A. Thompson nominated Mr. Ham F. Smith for City Clerk. Mr. Clee Lee, on behalf of Mr. Murray, withdrew the name of Mr. Murray and seconded the nomination of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith came forward and thanked the convention, and promised to perform the duties of his office with the same diligence in the future he had in the past.

On motion the convention adjourned.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

All on Account of the Janitorship in Supt. Mebane's Office.

There was a little breeze in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday afternoon over the janitorship in that office. Rich Lilly, colored, was again the bone of contention.

Reference has heretofore been made to Lilly's fight or rather the fight of his friends, for his appointment to that position, and to the fact that Mr. Mebane has determined to give the position to a young nephew, the son of a widowed sister.

It now develops that Lilly is still striving for the appointment. Mr. Claud Dockery, who has been the most ardent supporter of Lilly's claims, called upon Mr. Mebane yesterday afternoon and insisted that the janitorship slate be broken and Lilly employed.

Mr. Mebane stood firm in his refusal to change, and told Mr. Dockery that he would not allow Lilly to serve, primarily because he was a bad character in that he got drunk, and he would not have such a janitor in his office. Mr. Dockery insisted upon knowing who gave Lilly such a recommendation and replied that James H. Young, colored, was his informant.

After a hot discussion of some length Mr. Dockery withdrew from the office and went to that of Jim Young. To him he told what Mr. Mebane had said as to his (Young's) recommendation and it appears that Young denied having made the statement. Mr. Dockery thereupon wrote Mr. Mebane a note, in which he stated that Young denied having made such reference to Lilly and expressed the hope that Mr. Mebane had made no misrepresentation to him.

Very soon after the reception of the note Young called at Mr. Mebane's office and smoothered the troubled waters, at least in a manner. He acknowledges having given the recommendation as to Lilly's liking for drink, and seemd to realize that there was trouble brewing for him in regard to the appointment of friends to positions in the State Prison.

Mr. Dockery told Mr. Mebane that he did not intend to allow any of Young's friends to get appointments to penitentiary jobs. Jim Young told Mr. Mebane that Mr. Dockery told him that if Mr. Mebane's brother was given the position as book-keeper at the State Prison he would resign his office as a member of the Board of Directors.

The whole affair is, however, only probably a tempest in a teapot and will soon blow over, leaving little damage in its track.

Mr. Mebane says that he will persist in the appointment of his nephew as janitor and so the matter stands.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, Receipts, 45 bales.

EPWORTH LEAGUE SOCIAL

Of a Highly Interesting Character at Central Methodist Church.

The Epworth League of Central Methodist church gave quite an enjoyable league social last night, upon which there was quite a large attendance of young people, and elder folks as well.

The special decorations were quite attractive, consisting principally of potted plants arranged about the rostrum.

The programme was under the direction of Mr. Sours, and was well rendered and highly enjoyed.

The exercises were opened by the pastor with highly appropriate introductory remarks. There was also a well rendered musical selection by the choir.

The next number was a recitation by Master Paul Scarboro. He rendered "Three Little Kittens" quite admirably.

Hon. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an able address, the theme of which was: "What the Young People Owe to the Cause of Christ Through Social Contact." The address abounded in interesting matter and was delivered with force and eloquence.

A violin and piano solo rendered by Misses Annie Love and Lillian Beavers was an admirably executed number. They rendered "Angel's Serenade." Both proved themselves talented and cultivated performers upon these popular instruments.

Master Clarence Utley recited "A Blizzard" in a manner which delighted his auditors.

The next number on the programme was another violin and piano solo. This time it was Miss Annie Love and Master Walter Crabtree. Miss Marie Terrell was the next participant in the evening's programme. She recited "A Certain Little Dolly."

An interesting, as well as highly amusing reading was that by Mrs. M. B. Terrell. She read the story of the hunt by the lion and br'er rabbit as told by Uncle Remus.

Miss Downey, of the Blind Institute, rendered "If I Were a Voice," as a solo, and elicited enthusiastic applause. Misses Beavers and Love again rendered a selection upon the piano and violin, and were most heartily received.

When the programme had thus far advanced Mr. Sours announced that the meeting would be resolved into a social session, and he desired that those in attendance should spend the next half hour in conversation.

During that time a number of new members were secured for the league. It was about 10 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, all speaking in the highest terms of the entertainment.

The League has a membership of about 100, and the organization is in a most prosperous condition.

PEACE INSTITUTE STOCKHOLDERS

Meet in Annual Session and Elect Officers.

The stockholders of Peace Institute met at the office of the president, Mr. W. S. Primrose, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. W. S. Primrose was re-elected president, Mr. C. H. Belvin, vice-president, and Mr. W. C. Stronach, secretary and treasurer.

The old board of directors was elected and Mr. Jno. Pullen was added to the board.

The executive committee was given full power to repair and repaint the Institute building and put it in first-class order. This committee is composed of Mr. C. H. Belvin, Mr. W. S. Primrose and Mr. A. B. Stronach.

The principal of the institute appeared before the board and gave an account of the year's work.

It was gratifying to hear that the school has maintained its usual numbers, and has as fine a body of young ladies this year as was ever gathered within its walls.

The moral tone and general demeanor of the girls are quite remarkable, as they should be in a school composed, as this is, of representatives of the very best families of North Carolina and other States.

There has not been a case of serious sickness during the last four or five years.

The faculty have done noble work during the year and the young ladies are applying themselves to most thorough, earnest and successful study.

Everything promises a most successful commencement and a prosperous future.

METROPOLITAN ENGAGEMENTS.

Manager Meares Still Has a Number of Companies Engaged.

Manager G. D. Meares has up to date a limited number of engagements for Metropolitan Hall during the remainder of the season. There are now only four contracts; however, it is probable that there will be several other dates made before the season closes.

Of course the next engagement will be that of the Edison Projectoscope Company, which has an engagement for every night next week.

The popular Emma Warren company is to entertain for a solid week, beginning either on the 26th inst. or a week later.

A good company which will doubtless be well received in Raleigh is the George Buckler Stock Company. They will appear in either an engagement of three nights or a week. Both the matter of the number of events and the time of their appearing here are still unsettled, but they are booked for the Metropolitan some time during the next two months.

It is Mr. Meares' present intention to close the season about June 1, and indications are that the closing event will be the appearance of the Oriental Opera Company.

Quick Work.

The burning of the engine house last evening caused the breaking of the wires of the Raleigh Gas Light company, and thus cut off the current, causing darkness where a few moments before there had been light. With the characteristic enterprise of the company and the promptness of their competent electrician, Mr. W. E. Bonner, the wires were connected and the lights turned on before half past ten o'clock, less than an hour and a half after the fire broke out.

Invitations Issued.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Buckner Dade Stith to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Margaret, to Mr. Frank Merrill Seamans, of St. Louis, Mo. The ceremony will be performed at the Church of the Good Shepherd Wednesday, April 21st, at noon.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

MR. R. H. BATTLE ELECTED PRESIDENT TO FILL A VACANCY.

The Selection a Wise One—Mr. Battle Has Served Before—The Premium List Will Soon be Out.

Upon the receipt of a letter from Col. B. Cameron, president of the society during the past year, tendering his resignation, on the 15th of March the members of the Executive Committee were called together to consider what was proper to be done under the circumstances. An adjournment was had in the hope that Col. Cameron could be induced to withdraw his letter. At the meeting held yesterday he stated that after mature deliberation he found that he could not possibly serve. Whereupon the members present proceeded to the selection of his successor, and it was the unanimous opinion that Mr. R. H. Battle, an ex-president of the society, and chairman of the Executive Committee, should be chosen to serve as president until the annual election in October next.

Mr. Battle was not present at the time, but being summoned before the committee and informed of its action, he consented to serve, feeling that it was his duty to do so under the circumstances.

Mr. Battle served for three years as president of the society, and his excellent management of its affairs met with the highest approval of the public. His re-election at this time is a deserved compliment to his well-earned reputation as a business man, and to his high personal character. The action of the committee was a wise one. This change in the presidency will in no way interfere with or retard the work for the next State Fair, which is now well in hand. Within a few days the new Executive Committee will be announced, and the premium list prepared.

Another Williams Pardoned.

The Governor yesterday pardoned John Williams, who was convicted of burglary in the second degree at the June term, 1891, of the Durham Superior Court, and sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison. The Governor says:

"This pardon is recommended by Judge Boykin, the trial Judge, and a large number of leading men of Durham county, and is especially urged by Col. W. F. Blackwell, of Durham, who produces evidence strongly indicating that the man is innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, and this evidence has been discovered since the trial."

Hunter-Yancey Nuptials.

Wednesday night at the residence of the bride's parents, Wiley Hunter, the head waiter at the Park hotel, and Miss Rosa Yancey were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Rev. R. H. W. Leak performed the ceremony. William Nichols acted as best man, and a sister of the bride was the maid of honor. There were no waiters. The contracting parties are both well known in Raleigh, and have many friends among both white and colored. A number of persons from the Park hotel and other citizens of Raleigh witnessed the ceremony. The wedding presents were profuse and elegant.

Moore Begins His Sentence.

James A. Moore was carried to the State Prison yesterday afternoon to begin a term of fifteen years for murder in the second degree. It will be remembered that Moore killed a man last summer in Franklin county at a political gathering of some character. He has been confined in the Wake county jail since the occurrence. He was sentenced last fall to 15 years in the State Prison, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. This tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower court and Moore has now begun his sentence.

A New Heron.

Professor Brimley, of the State Museum, received yesterday from Franklin county, a very handsome heron. It is a splendid specimen of this rare bird, and is highly prized. It was sent by Col. W. F. Green, of Franklinton.

Yesterday morning, Professor Brimley was engaged in the task of skinning the bird, and ere long it will take its place among those mounted and on exhibit in the Museum.

GREEN FRONT

SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

THIS IS DRESS-GOODS WEEK

NOVELTIES.

This week we place on sale an additional shipment of high-class Dress Goods, including many exclusive Novelties never shown here before. You can buy one of these Novelties with confidence that it is strictly new, of the latest fashion and the only dress of its kind in this country. Every new and desirable weave and color represented in this sale. Among the most attractive are

MOIRE TRINGALINE, MEXICANINE,
CANVAS ETAMINE, GRENADINES,
POPLINETTES, GRILL CLOTH,
OPEN-MESH NOVELTIES, RAILWAY LACE,
BASKETINES, BORDERED ETAMINE,

and a host of other exquisite weaves.

Silk Department.

Now fully stocked with a rare collection of Novelties and Plain Silk Fabrics, presenting a complete assortment of the most select weaves in high-class Silks, from medium to finest grades.

New Laces—New Laces.

Our New Spring Stock is all on display—immense quantities and endless varieties of the most winsome and prettiest fancies in

NET-TOP, BOURBON,
VALENCIENNES, TORCHON,
ORIENTAL, IRISH POINT,
RUSSIAN, POINT DE PARIS,
ARABIAN, GAUZES,

Besides a complete line of New Insertings to match all Laces, in Black, White and Cream, at our usual low prices.

Dress Trimmings

Jet and Iridescent Panels, Jet and Iridescent Fronts, Jet and Iridescent Boleros, Jet Bands, Tinsel and Silver Bands, Novelty Passementeries, New Buttons, New Buckles, New Braids.

We invite your inspection.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Millinery Department.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN IN RALEIGH.
And an artistic milliner at the head of it.

In Dry Goods we are displaying a full line of Novelty Dress Goods, Organdies and Tinsel effect, Dimities, etc.

Laboring under a very small expense, we know we can sell cheaper than any other house.

I. ROSENTHAL,
211 Fayetteville Street.

FOR SALE

The beautiful and picturesque suburban home of the late Maj. Jno. Devereux, situated just northwest of and overlooking the city of Raleigh, in a beautiful oak grove fronting on Peace and Saunders streets. This magnificent

Old Brick Homestead

with its massive columns and picturesque scenery, can be bought with as little as four acres of land or as much as one hundred acres. Price and terms will be made reasonable. For further information see or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency.
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

Have you got a farm for sale? If so, list it with us, and if possible we will sell it.

BIG CROWDS FOR GRANT DAY

HOTEL OVERRUN WITH REQUESTS FOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Applications for Positions in Line Still Coming in—The Confederate Camp Repudiates the Rebel Yell Canard.

New York Mail and Express.

Estimates of the number of persons who will attend on any great occasion in the city of New York are usually wide of the mark. No method of calculation has yet been devised—which will approximate within 100,000 or more—in advance. There are certain channels, however, through which it is possilbe to arrive at a fair average, and these are the hotels, and the preparations by the Police Department for the protection of an unusually large influx of visitors.

So far as all records go, the largest temporary increase to the population of New York was when Gen. Grant's body was laid away in the little vault at Claremont, twelve years ago. For a couple of weeks before the funeral the newspapers estimated that between 500,000 and 600,000 strangers would be in the city, and this was regarded as being too high by 100,000 or 150,000. But when the day came there were nearer a million here.

To-day, twenty days before the dedication ceremonies at the tomb where the dust of the soldier hero is to lie, the New York hotels are absolutely astonished at the number of applicants for accommodations. They were looking a week hence for what is coming to-day. The Windsor may be taken as an example. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, wanted to be quartered there, but there were so many ahead of them that they could not all get in. President McKinley, by the way, will stay at the Windsor, and not at the Fifth Avenue, as first announced.

All other hotels are in the same position, and it does not matter how big they are, either, so that if an estimate be made by comparison the out-of-town crowd ought to reach a million at least.

The Police Department, which makes a business of calculating the size of a crowd in advance, does not put it quite as high as this, but says it will be "between" 800,000 and 1,000,000, and Chief of Police Conlin, who sees that the hotels will be overtaxed, is having a list of all the reputable boarding houses in the city prepared. A squad of patrolmen have been detailed to get the location, the number of rooms and the price of accommodations in every house where boarders are taken between the Battery and the Bronx.

A list was sent in to-day to headquarters from each of the police precincts, and this included a list of the Raines hotels and the number of persons who could be accommodated in their cubby holes called rooms. When these lists are classified and arranged they will be made public.

The last stone in the tomb was set this morning and the erection has been begun in the crypt of a platform over which the body may be moved from its present resting place to the sarcophagus. The Park Board yesterday granted permission for the removal, which will probably take place during this week at night under the direction of Gens. Porter and Dodge. The headquarters of the Memorial Committee are overwhelmed with applications for seats. Out of the 17,775 seats 15,000 have been assigned, and bids for the erection of stands will be made to-day.

The Commissioner of Public Works has issued a circular stating that permits will be issued to property-holders for the erection of observation stands within the curb line along the route of the parade. The department will prescribe the character and dimensions of these stands, and those who put them up will be required to conform strictly to the rules laid down by Commissioner Collis.

Applications for places in the line of march continue to pour in. The latest are from the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers Militia, of Worcester; Companies G and H, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Salem, Mass.; First Regiment, Knights of Sherwood Forest, Brooklyn, Col. Joseph Doyle, commander; several organizations of regular army and navy veterans, and the United States Army and Navy Veterans, 130 strong.

A. Noel Blakeman, chief of staff; Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., adjutant-general; Capt. John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant-general; Col. William Cary Sanger, N. G. S. N. Y., inspector-general; Gen. I. F. Rodenbough, special aide; Capt. William Edward Horton, military secretary, were today photographed in one group, and Col. Charles M. Swift, A. Noel Blakeman, Col. Corbin, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Horton and Gen. Nicholas Day in another.

The suggestion made several weeks ago that the Confederate Veteran Camp, of New York, should attend the ceremonies carrying a confederate flag and give a "rebel yell," meets with the severest disapproval by that organization. It was never as much as hinted at in any meeting, but the story got spread around to such an extent that the members of the camp felt it necessary to repudiate such an intention in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, This camp has been informed that certain parties, unknown to members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, propose to introduce into the Grant dedication procession the confederate flag which has been buried for thirty-two years, be it

"Resolved, That we feel that such display would be inappropriate; and be it further

"Resolved, That a 'yell' of any kind would be in very bad taste on such a sacred occasion, and that we desire to inform the public that this camp had no part nor lot in suggesting such a sensational programme."

BY MOTHERS AND OTHERS.

A Season of Talk on Babies, Divorce, Schools, Cows, Heredity.

New York Sun.

There was a lively "mothers' meeting" at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. There were about 150 mothers, or at least possible mothers, present. There were also about half a dozen potential fathers, or, in other words, men. But they took no part in the meeting; not even when the Countess di Brazza made remarks about their sex.

"We have been considered very insignificant by the men," said the Countess, "and yet not one of them would have been alive to-day if it had not been for us."

There was no hope of successfully denying this, so the handful of potential fathers said nothing. They looked as if they would like to accept literally the ringing invitation of the Countess to "arraign themselves with the angels and archangels, the serabim and cheruphim." That was what the Countess said, "serabim and cheruphim." Of course she knew better, but this little example of confusion shows how enthusiastic she was.

The meeting was an echo of the Mothers' Congress recently held in Washington, and, like most echoes, was somewhat mixed up. It was called to order by Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes. Mrs. Barnes took occasion to remark that "mothers' congress" was merely a technical term which did not necessarily bar out well-meaning fathers.

"A father can be a mother," declared Mrs. Barnes, hastening to explain this apparent paradox by saying: "He often has to, as we say, 'mother' a family. Generally he gets the task of doing odd jobs, especially heavy night work." At this, the potential fathers smiled a feeble smile.

Mrs. Barnes is either a woman with a subtle sense of humor or else a colossal optimist. She enumerated various problems: divorce, competition, social distinctions, education, and then said that these would keep the mothers' clubs busy for "four or five years."

"And, when we have solved all the problems we ourselves have," she concluded, "there will still be one duty left. We must help others, who have not had our advantages, to solve their problems. When we pass out into Paradise, as I hope we shall, it will be lovely to think that there are flowers blooming wherever we have passed."

Miss Coppernoll read a paper on "Literature for Children," in the course of which she protested against the wholesale removal of text books from the schoolroom. She said that she believed that in some of the Brooklyn schools geographies were no longer used as text books in the hands of the pupils, and that she believed it to be a mistake.

"A boy," said Miss Coppernoll, "will learn more from a geography containing maps and pictures than he will from almost any teacher."

Miss Coppernoll had a very great deal to say that was of interest to mothers. So much, in fact, that Mrs. Barnes finally interrupted her.

"You know you never would be through," said Mrs. Barnes cheerfully.

"I know it," agreed Miss Coppernoll. "Well, I'll just say one more thing."

Mrs. Barnes consented to this, so Miss Coppernoll told the audience that a number of people are very much interested in the establishment of three schools in this city next September. One of these will be for girls only, and there is an effort being made to put a woman principal at the head of it. She begged the women present to use their influence in this direction. They promptly murmured an assent, but were somewhat taken aback when Mrs. Barnes did not seem wholly to agree.

"We don't want to make any mistake," said that lady. "Perhaps," with mysterious emphasis, "there will be an exceptionally fine assistant principal in that school, and she will be a woman. And perhaps there will be an excep-tion-al-ly fine principal, who may be especially fitted for his work. I think we ought to be interested in this thing, but I think we ought to be very well informed before we interfere."

One of the women asked how they could use their influene, and Miss Coppernoll told them they could use it they could use it with the Commissioners, at whose head is Mr. Taft.

"Humph!" said one of the women in an aside to her neighbor, "he won't do anything for us. He told some one that 'women never amounted to anything, anyway!'"

At this interesting point Miss Coppernoll hastened to conclude her remarks with an admonition not to put "disreputable newspapers on the table, and then tell the children not to read them. Better keep disreputable newspapers out of the house altogether!" A murmur of approval greeted this remark.

Dr. Julia Townsend Hill, of Chambersburg, Pa., next spoke on the subject of heredity. Dr. Hill announced with an infectious laugh that she was from the country and would therefore tell a story about cows. The cows are her own, it appears, and are very fine ones, with printed pedigrees reaching back unto the third and the fourth generations. Dr. Hill's cows were all black until last week, when a calf arrived which was spotted. The puzzle Doctor got out the book of pedigrees and began investigations about that spotted calf, and, sure enough! she found that it was the very image of its grandmother on its father's side. The story gave her the opportunity to point an evident moral, which was to the effect that a good, healthy woman cannot marry a wicked, diseased man and hope to have healthy, moral children from such a marriage.

Dr. Hill had scarcely taken her seat when Mrs. Hariet Putnam Nowell arose.

"I want to thank this refreshing woman," she said. "What she has been telling us is sensible and true. We can pray and pray, but the leopard cannot change his kin. He doesn't, either!"

"I am State Secretary of the W. C. T. U.," said Mrs. J. C. Fernald, "and I have been taking notes. This is all true. But we have one hope; there is also a heredity born of God.

But Mrs. Barnes was compelled to interrupt the discussion in order to give the Countess di Brazza a chance to speak. The Countess's time is precious and she had much to say. Her subject was "Peace and Harmony," and she wore a bow of violet and white ribbons, the colors of the Peace Bureau.

"We are not like cows!" said the Countess. "No! I am not so pessimistic as the dear sister who has just spoken. No matter how impure our husbands were when we married them and may be now, we can control the tendencies of our children!"

There was loud applause at this, but Mrs. Nowell persisted in an undertone, that the leopard could not change his skin.

"There is a spiritual law," said Mrs. Fernald, "as well as a natural one. I repeat that there is a heredity born of God."

"You never had a hered of Alderney cows," said Mrs. Barnes.

This remark settled the discussion so that the Countess was able to read something about her Peace Bureau.

"I have prepared these notes with the aid of my secretaries who are at the bureau," she said. "I cannot be at the bureau all the time, you know. I am a society woman!"

Being a society woman, of course the Countess left at the close of her notes. The demands of society cannot be ignored, so she was permitted to depart in the peace which she preached. No sooner had the door closed upon her than a comfortable-looking woman rose. She was Mrs. Reed.

"Coming back to the mothers," she began, and then she wondered why people around smiled approvingly at her.

Mrs. Rebecca Kohut, who evidently has enough common sense for the direction of a home, which is to say enough for the management of half a dozen congresses, was begged to say a few words from the Jewish mother's standpoint.

"I did not know until I was told," she said, "that the Hebrew home was any different from any other. If it is true, if a Hebrew child is brought up to have greater reverence for his home, greater devotion to demestic life. I should say that it is because his home is all that a Jew has. Perhaps we ought to teach our children to find more satisfaction in their homes. Aren't we getting too theoretical any way? Don't we need the moral courage to put into practice the things we already know? Isn't that what we need, rather than to know more things and do less?

The mothers smiled a little sheepishly at this, but frankly applauded and nodded their heads approvingly.

When the question of organization came up there was a terrible tangle of motions and suggestions until Mrs. Edward Hewitt came to the rescue and pulled the meeting out of a parliamentary pickle. Finally, a committee of five was appointed to correspond with the officers of the Mothers' Congress at Washington, and secure their advice about organizing. The members of this committee were Mrs. Rebecca Kohut, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. J. C. Fernald, and Mrs. Mary Town Burt.

McKINLEY MAY MODIFY IT.

Cleveland's Order Setting Aside Forest Reserves May Not Stand.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The President has decided to take no action in the matter of revoking or modifying the order of Mr. Cleveland setting aside twenty-one forest reserves in the west until he ascertains whether Congress will legislate on the subject. It is the general understanding now that the Senate will tack an amendment to the general deficiency appropriation bill empowering the President to modify or revoke this order. There is said to be a legal question as to the President's power under existing law to make a revocation of an order of his predecessor.

Mr. McKinley indicated to Representatives Lewis and Jones of Washington, who called on him today, that he would await this proposed legislation. It is not his intention then to revoke the order, but to modify it, excepting from its provisions all mineral lands entered or subject to entry, and all lands not strictly mineral lands.

Shaving a Lady.

A story is going the rounds concerning "Tom the barber," whose dexterity with the razor is a household word in Bombay.

A lady just arrived from England drove to the hotel in Bombay which had been recommended her and was given a spacious bedroom, which she was told had just been vacated by a military officer who had gone up country. She was very tired and very sleepy and after dinner she retired at once to rest, with an instruction that she was not to be disturbed in the morning.

Imagine her surprise when, shortly after sunrise, she awoke to find half her face covered with lather and a ferocious native holding a razor in close proximity to her throat. She shrieked aloud, and Tom the barber, for it was was he, fled.

When the alarm subsided, it transpired that Tom had a contract to shave the departed officer at a certain time every morning, asleep or awake, and that he was unaware of the fact that the bedroom had changed hands. Tom makes it his boast that he can shave a man without arousing him from slumber.—Scottish Nights.

Insurgents Attack Turks.

Canea, April 7.—Fighting of a somewhat serious nature occurred today between the Christians and Turks outside of Candia. The insurgents, who were numerically stronger than the Turks, attacked the outposts of the latter from four points at once. The Turks made a strong fight and succeeded in holding their position. Their loss was only two killed, while the loss of the insurgents was eleven killed.

The insurgents at Kissamo have sent a letter to the foreign admirals warning them of their intention to attack the forts at that place. It is likely that in view of the circumstances a strong force will be placed in the forts, and it is not beyond probability that international troops will be dispatched to garrison the place.

Electrocution Postponed.

Columbus, Ohio, April 7.—The electrocution apparatus, which was to have been used for the first time at midnight to-night in executing the death penalty upon William Haas, failed at the last minute and Warden E. G. Coffin was obliged to request Governor Bushnell to respite the condemned man until the defect could be remedied. One of the armature coils burned out while the tests were being made to-night. A temporary repair was made but the machine would then develop only 1,500 volts. It was to have been raised to 1,750 before the current was to be sent through the body of the murderer. The representative of the company making the dynamo was unwilling that such risk should be taken, and at his suggestion Warden Coffin asked for and obtained a respite to April 21st.

Flour Dealers Assign.

New York, April 7.—F. D. Neustadt & Co., flour commission dealers, at 356 Produce Exchange, assigned to-day. The firm was rated at $150,000. The failure is supposed to have been caused by a report that F. D. Neustadt had recently been caught in the recent drop in wheat. Liabilities estimated at $60,000.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.
P. T. Massey, Attorney.

GAIL & AX'S
SCOTCH SNUFFS.
Blue Ribbon Sweet
SCOTCH SNUFF.
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Yes, Look out for Weathers
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THE POWERS LESS SEVERE.

It is Believed the Greek Situation Has Improved.

London, April 7.—Although there have been no important changes in the attitude of Greece or Turkey or the powers generally, the impression prevails throughout Europe that the situation has distinctly improved during the past twenty-four hours. The Greek independence day, which, it was feared, the national society would celebrate with hostilities on the frontier of Thessaly, which would have precipitated a war with Turkey, has passed almost uneventfully. The populace at Athens and other points in Greece, according to despatches receive here, indulged in warlike demonstrations, but that has become a daily commonplace.

It is now generally believed, even in St. Petersburg, that Greece is by no means determined upon war. This accounts in part for the less severe attitude that the powers have at the last moment assumed toward King George.

There is no longer any doubt that France is supporting Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, in favor of a milder policy, and Russia, therefore, is unable to insist upon severe measures against Greece. It is too early yet to say whether the powers will now compel the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete in order to conciliate Greek public opinion, but some such move seems more possible now than at any earlier stage of the crisis.

The situation on the frontier, of course, continues critical, but it is felt that the greatest danger has been avoided by to-day's escape from an outbreak.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Larissa, Thessaly, sends an almost pathetic account of the repressing there of even the ordinary enthusiasm that marks the celebration of the Greek Independence Day. He says that everything was done to give the celebration a perfunctory character.

Crown Prince Constantine and his brother Prince Nicholas, and other prominent Greeks attended a celebration of mass in honor of the day. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The pent-up popular feeling burst forth at the close of the service, when those present shouted "Hurrah for the war!" Cheering, it should be noted is as unusual in church in Greece as it is in England.

Athens, April 6.—To-day was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the opening of the war for Grecian independence, and it was feared that with the war feeling that is at present pervading all classes of society the day might result in demonstrations that would prove extremely embarrassing to the Government.

Despatches received from all parts of the kingdom show that the day was celebrated with far more enthusiasm than usual, but the people were entirely orderly.

One important fact that tended to a quiet celebration was that a very large proportion of the male population is under arms on the frontier of Thessaly. Much relief is felt in Government circles that the day passed without any attempt being made to force the hand of the King and his advisers. There is, however, an undercurrent of feeling against the Government for its alleged dilatoriness in dealing effectively with the situation, and, though it was not materially felt today, there is no telling when it may burst forth any carry all before it.

In Athens itself Independence Day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. All business was suspended in order that all might participate in the demonstrations of patriotism. The programme of the day's festivities included a Te Deum at the Cathedral in the morning. This religious service was attended by George and Queen Olga, the Ministers of State and the foreign diplomats. The service was very impressive, being marked with more than usual solemnity, all present feeling that Divine aid was indeed needed to carry Greece through the troublous days now confronting her.

The route from the palace to the Cathedral was lined by the enthusiastic populace, who were eager to salute the King and Queen and to give expression to their sympathy with their Majesties. As the King and Queen drove along in an open carriage they were constantly cheered by the crowds.

Some of the more ardent advocates of war had caused to be printed a large number of papers bearing the inscription, "Hurrah for War." These were scattered broadcast throughout the city, with the evident intention of further inflaming the popular passion, and many of them were thrown by spectators into the King's carriage.

After the Cathedral service the day was given over to general holiday making. The people all gave free expression to their feeling of patriotism, but the day was marked by an utter absence of disorder.

A feature of the decorations in honor of the day was the entire absence of all foreign flags, except those which were flying from the various legations. The Greek colors, however, were most plentifully used, scarcely a house in the city not displaying the national flag.

While the royal procession was en route to the Cathedral the cheers of the wildly enthusiastic crowds frightened the horses attached to the carriage of Crown Princess Sophia, who has returned from Larissa, whither she proceeded with the Crown Prince when he went to assume command of the Greek troops in Thessaly.

The horses bolted and the carriage was overturned. The incident created the most intense excitement, for it was feared that Princess Sophia, would be killed. A hundred persons rushed forward and righted the carriage, when, much to the relief of everybody, it was found that the Crown Princess had escaped unhurt. She entered the carriage of King George and continued on her way to the Cathedral.

Princess Sopha is sister of Emperor William, and it has been asserted and denied that her changing from the Evangelical faith of her family to the Greek faith of her husband had much to do with the hostile attitude of Emperor William toward Greece.

A great meeting was here this afternoon, at which a resolution was adpoted protesting against the action of the powers in their efforts to crush the rightful aspirations of the Hellenic peoples, and indorsing the Government for the firm stand it had taken and maintained in defence of Greek rights.

The meeting appointed a deputation to convey the resolution to the King. Several thousand persons accompanied the deputation to the palace, shouting "Zelo ho polemos." [Hurrah for the war.] The crowd invaded the vestibule of the palace, and the troops on duty there had great difficulty in preventing the people from entering further.

Large crowds were in the square in front of the palace throughout the day. They repeatedly called for the King, but his Majesty did not appear.

A passing alarm was caused this afternoon by the discharge of pistols among the crowds. It was at first thought that an outbreak was about to occur. The troops were immediately reinforced and further and more stringent precautions were taken to prevent disorders.

It was subsequently learned that the alarm was caused by enthusiastic spirits who were discharging feu de joie. Nothing more serious occurred during the day than a few scuffles which were easily stopped by the police.

Telegrams from the frontier towns, where serious trouble was anticipated, report that though the day was enthusiastically celebrated, there was no disorder.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP PUT OFF A DAY.

William J. Bryan Among His Numerous Callers.

From the N. Y. Press.

Washington, April 6.—The President has decided that he will receive no callers to-morrow. He will begin his trip down the river in the afternoon. He would have started to-day, had it not been that he expected Congress action for the relief of the flood sufferers in the form of an appropriation, which he will immediately sign. A special message probably will not be necessary now.

The President had had little opportunity to prepare additional nominations for to-morrow. He may send in Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, N. Y., to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, and W. A. Jones, of Wisconsin, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but there will be a pause until next week, unless Congress should fail to adopt a resolution for the flood sufferers to-morrow. In that event the President will have to wait the pleasure of both houses, and the dispatch boat Dolphin will remain at the Navy Yard wharf, where she is now tied up.

There were some important callers at the White House this morning. First came Senator Hanna, who was with Mr. McKinley for half an hour.

While Mr. Hanna was still in the White House, Mr. Bryan, the recent Democratic candidate for President, called to pay his respects. He was immediately ushered into the President's private office. The President, who was talking with a group, advanced, and the President and Mr. Bryan shook hands cordially.

Mr. Bryan remarked upon the President's apparent good health, and the latter spoke of the fact that he had seen by the newspapers that Mr. Bryan was here to argue a case before the Supreme Court. He also said he had received a copy of Mr. Bryan's book a few days ago, but as yet had not had time to read it.

"There is no law which compels you to read it," said Mr. Bryan, smiling. After some further exchange of courtesies and pleasantries Mr. Bryan retired. He expressed a desire to be shown through the White House, and Doorkeeper Dubois conducted him through the various parlors and the conservatory. In the main corridor he met Mrs. McKinley, who was going out for a drive, and saluted her cordially. Mrs. McKinley acknowledged the salute with a smile.

Senator Hansbrough and Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, called in the afternoon to present the names of P. H. Rourke, for United States District Attorney, and J. H. Hargert for United States Marshal. They also presented A. W. Edwards, of Fargo, for the place of Assistant Secretary of War, but were informed by Mr. McKinley that he had made a selection The secret of who has been offered this place has been carefully guarded, and there is no intimation of the identity of General Alger's assistant. But it is given out that if the man accepts his name will be sent to the Senate at once.

Senator Platt, of New York, was also among the callers to-day. He had a brief talk with Mr. McKinley. The impression that had prevailed at the White House for several days that Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, would be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was strengthened by what the President told Senator Fairbanks and Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who called in behalf of William H. Elliott. They were informed kindly that the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy was pre-empted.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, called to introduce D. B. Ainger, who is pressing Professor Hamilton King of Michigan, for Consul General to Greece. Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, called with Judge Snyder, of Charleston, who is an applicant for a consulship.

A Hopeless Democratic Movement.

From the New York Sun.

It is undeniable that the spring elections afford much encouragement to the men who led away the Democracy into supporting Bryanism. They indicate that the spirit of unreasoning discontent created by Clevelandism, and to which the Bryan campaign appealed last year, still remains, and that its attachment to the principles of the Chicago platform continues, even if it does not gather new strength.

The announcement is made that the Reform Club, of this city, is to give a dinner toward the close of the present month, at which a vigorous and concerted effort will be made to bring together the leaders of the Democratic party in opposition to Bryanism, and in favor of "sound money." Among the crowd on that occasion, it is expected, will be Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Wilson, the suppositious author of the diastrous tariff bearing his name. Simultaneously, too, we are told, there is to be at a Fifth avenue hall a conference of Democrats for the purpose of agreeing on an issue or a rallying cry to replace the issues raised by the Chicago platform of last year.

The Democrats engaged in this movement belong more especially to the faction known last year as the National Democracy, which made directly only a limited show in the campaign and at the election. They will now make an effort, it is understood, to divert attention from Bryanism by introducing the issue of "currency reform," according to the principles put forward in the Indianapolis platform of the National Democrats; but it will be a futile effort. The underlying policy of these political philosophers is the retirement of the greenbacks, an utterly impracticable and wholly indefensible proposition, obnoxious to both popular sentiment and sound financial judgment. It cannot be made to go down at all unless accompanied by a scheme of dangerous inflation by the substitution of insecure bank currency for the greenbacks, which is no better than the Bryan device, and is even worse.

Moreover, the National Democrats are handicapped by Clevelandism. The Bryan Democracy undoubtedly secured their unexpected strength with the great body of the Democracy by openly and completely throwing overboard Clevelandism and all that it implies. Thus they relieved themselves of a responsibility which would have made their campaign lifeless and hopeless. On the issue of the last Administration the defeat of the Democratic party was foredoomed; the party could have made no more than a pretence of a contest, for it would have undertaken to defend the absolutely defenceless. By bringing into this Reform Club movement Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Wilson as its foremost representatives, the gold Democrats engaged in it will lose altogether the advantage enjoyed by the Bryan Democracy, as a consequence of the new departure which was made at Chicago for the distinct purpose of throwing off the Cleveland load. Hence the Reform Club movement is likely to be without significance as a means of withstanding the enthusiasm of the Bryan Democracy. It will start with a load upon its back that will prevent its progress.

It seems probable that the municipal elections which have just occurred will tend to consolidate and stimulate the forces as the aggressive element of the socalled Democratic party.

Democrats must look forward to that consequence as possible, if not inevitable.

The very respectable gentlemen who will fall into line behind Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Wilson will have little else besides their own self-admiration to sustain them in the effort to obtain dominance in the Democratic party which they are about to make They will be engaged in an effort to bolster up an absolutely lost and utterly discredited cause.

The time for a reorganization of the Democratic party has not yet come; nor will it ever come if the proposed reorganization involves a restoration of Clevelandism.

Clevelandism brought about Democratic disorganization and disintegration, and its baleful influence is not yet exhausted. Clevelandism also stirred up popular discontent, which has not yet been quieted to any degree. It has been destroyed by a monster of its own creation.

Accordingly, we are free to say, we have no confident hopes of the Reform Club movement, but look forward to it rather with misgiving, as suggesting the introduction of further complications dangerous and even deadly to genuine Democracy.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Slinging Metaphor Nearly Costs the Editor His Neck.

In a late number of the Kicker we referred to the inhabitants of Blue Hill City as a "congregation of lop shouldered, slabsided, cross-eyed absconders from the laws of other States" and to the towns itself as a "sinkhole of iniquity founded by robbers." We didn't mean anything serious by this. We were just slinging metaphor that day on our editorial page, and it struck us that a little metaphor wouldn't be a bad thing for Blue Hill. We had no idea that any one was displeased until we rode over to that town the other day to make up a list of subscribers. We felt that our welcome was rather chilly, but mistrusted nothing until we saw a man with a rope. Then we climbed back into the saddle, and just as we get there a crowd of about 200 people made a rush for us. Our mule put his ears back and lay down to it, and, though a portion of the mob followed us for five miles, we got safely away. There is no question in our mind that we just missed being strung up, and we can't exactly make out why the Blue Hillers wanted to do it. Ever since the days of Adam one has had a right to use metaphor, and even in this country the man whom you call a liar always gives you a chance to explain in what sense you use the term. When Mayor Harding has a day to spare, we hope he'll come over and explain.

Mr. Thomas Dorland, proprietor of the Big Elk saloon and poker parlors, called at The Kicker office the other day and convinced us that we were in error in publishing the statement that he had murdered three men in Wyoming, and had the heart of a butcher. He killed a Chinaman in California for attempting robbery, and a half breed in Utah for calling him a liar. In neither of these cases was he actuated by malice or did he exceed his rights. As to his having the heart of a butcher, he soon satisfied us that he was naturally tender hearted and full of sympathy and pity, and we cheerfully make this correction in justice to a good man and an enterprising citizen. Up to the present time Mr. Dorland has strongly objected to advertising in The Kicker, having no faith in it as a medium, but he has changed his mind and will run a quarter of a column with us during the next year.

Wednesday afternoon last, while the mayor of this town (who is ourself) was in his office in the city hall, word was brought to him that there was trouble at the postoffice. The postmaster (who is also ourself) at once left the Mayor's office for the scene. On arriving there he found a stranger standing at the general delivery window with a gun in either hand. He had come in an hour before and asked for mail for Joe Barnes. There was none, but he had declared his intention to wait until some arrived. While he waited he shot away two lamp chimneys and sent half a dozen bullets into as many mail boxes. At every shot he would utter a warwhoop, and at every whoop more of a crowd gathered. The stranger was having lots of fun when Mr. Jim Hellso (who is ourself) arrived on the scene. Although we have a postal graveyard back of the postoffice for the reception of just such critters and have already planted two in it, our instructions from Washington are not to shoot until pacific measures have been exhausted. We therefore went for Mr. Barnes in a pacific way. He got one shot at us but it went wild. Then we had him by the neck, and when we got through mopping him around he had two broken ribs and his kneecaps were a long way out of plumb. When he came to and had time to think the matter over, he said he didn't blame us a bit. The game he played used to be a favorite one around here, and the player always had lots of un. But things have changed. There are certain rules governing this postoffice, and the critter who attempts to walk on them is certain to feel something drop.

M. QUAD.

Preparing to Remove the Body of Grant.

New York, April 7.—The preliminary work of removing Gen. Grant's body from its temporary tomb was begun this morning when carpenters began to build a fence in front of the small tomb to close it from view, while the men engaged in cutting open the steel case enclosing the casket, are at work. A force of four men will be kept busy several days cutting the rivets holding the case. After the case is opened the casket will be taken out and transferred to the sarcophagus. Just at what time this will be done will not be made public, but it is believed that this work will be done some night the latter part of this week.

GIRL'S PHOTO

Seen in Chicago Reunites Sisters and Brother After a Quarter of a Century.

Bellefontaine, O., April 8.—After nearly a quarter of a century Miss Nettie, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Koons, living a mile south of this city, has found a brother and sister from whom she was separated in infancy. The young lady's parents died shortly after her birth in Hardin county, and the children were adopted by people who soon drifted apart, and all trace of each other was lost.

Last summer Mrs. W. A. Arnold, a dressmaker of this city, for whom Miss Koons has been working for several years, was visiting relatives in Chicago, and in looking over the pictures in the family album was so impressed with the resemblance to Miss Koons of the photograph of a young lady that she asked who she was, and was informed that the photograph was that of a Miss McBeth, the adopted daughter of a lady living at Anderson, Ind. Mrs. Mrs. Arnold on returning home informed Miss Koons of her find, and Miss Koons opened up a correspondence with Miss McBeth, which, to the joy of both, disclosed that they were sisters. Recently Miss McBeth came to Bellefontaine to visit her new-found sister. During the visit it was discovered that the lost brother was living in Urbana, eighteen miles south of here, and together the three enjoyed a happy reunion.

About a month ago Miss Koons visited her sister in Anderson, and while there her lover, Ed Burkhart, of this city, went there, and the couple were married. Mrs. Burkhart returned home and said nothing of her marriage.

BY A MIRACLE.

Almost the Wife Escaped Death From Flancher's Shots.

Anderson, Ind., April 8.—James Flaneher was placed under arrest in this city tonight by Chief Robbins for attempting to murder his wife. She had left him, and he went to Will Fees, her brother. He grabbed her and pressed a revolver to her forehead and pulled the trigger. By a miracle, however, her hand hit the muzzle and knocked it down, the ball passing through her limb. She got loose, but he caught her again and got the muzzle to her breast, when Fees knocked it aside and disarmed him. He made his escape and was found on the streets here tonight.

BRYAN WILL HAVE OPPOSITION.

Senator Harris Has a Boom for the Presidential Nomination

Topeka, Kan., April 7.—For some time the probable candidacy of United States Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas, for the nomination for the presidency of the fusion forces in 1900 has been gossip among Kansas politicians. The Daily Capitol in this connection says:

"A little political cloud no bigger than Senator Harris has risen over Mr. Bryan's chances for the leadership of the Popocratic forces of 1900. The former is being urged by his friends to make the race."

Turkey Wants a Governor for Crete.

Constantinople, April 7.—The Porte has decided to request the Powers to hasten the appointment of a Governor of the Island of Crete and put an end to the present situation in that territory. The Turkish officials at Salonica have made a call for volunteers in the event of the outbreak of war between Turkey and Greece.

Kumor of Peace.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—A report reaches here today, in a telegram received by a banker, that the Greeks have given way to the request of the powers. Nothing, however, has been officially announced in confirmation of this rumor.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

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Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line: at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points scuth.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

Weather Report.

For Raleigh and vicinity: Threatening weather with showers early Friday morning, followed by clearing.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	67	.02	S. E.	Clear.
Charlotte	68	.01	S. E.	Rain
Wilmington	68	.01	S.	P'tly Cl'dy.
Hatteras	00	00		
Washington	46	.22	N.	Rain.
New York	46	Tr.	S. E.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 67; normal, 55; departure 12.

Total rainfall for the day, .02; normal, .08; departure, .06.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 31 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 100 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, .99 inches.

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, .07 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm central Wednesday over Western Texas has moved eastward to Louisiana, increasing in intensity, with rain (not, hower, large amounts) at scattered points in the central valley.

The weather has become cloudy over the entire country except Florida.

In the West a moderate high area and cold wave has appeared, with temperature below freezing in western Nebraska. The crowding of isobars over Texas is causing high winds in that vicinity.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. H. O. Connor is in the city.

Sheriff Kearney, of Franklin county, is in town.

Miss Emma McGee went to Selma on a visit yesterday.

Mr. H. R. Giffin, of Washington, D. C., the coffee man, is in the city.

Willie Levaster and Ann Eliza Hunter obtained a license to wed yesterday.

Mr. Ryan and Master Willie Ryan were invited yesterday to shake the dust of Raleigh from their feet.

Mr. Henry Lowry has returned from an extended trip in Texas, in the interest of the Garrett Wine Company.

Mr. Otho Wilson could not go to the eastern part of the State yesterday on account of the illness of his wife.

Messrs. Rogers and Mewborn left for New river yesterday. Dr. Thompson, Editor Bailey and Col. T. Pence will go to-day.

Hon. David R. Sutton of New Hanover county spent yesterday in Raleigh. While here he placed his subscription for The Tribune.

Rev. C. M. Smith and bride, of New York, are visiting the family of Mr York; are visiting the family of Mr. H. C. Zackery, at corner of Blount and Peace streets.

Ex-Senator Fortune has moved his family from Cleveland county to this city, which is to be their future home. They are stopping for the present at the Branson house, buf will in a few days move to a private residence.

Mr. E. D. C. Oliver, of Baltimore, Md., the celebrated baritone, formerly with Primrose & West's Minstrels, is at the Yarborough. Mr. Oliver is en route to Atlanta, and will participate in the benefit for the old veterans.

Mr. Jack Howard, of Wake Forest, spent yesterday in the city preparing for the game between Trinity College and Wake Forest. However, a telegram was received from the Trinity manager, cancelling the game. The date for the game has been postponed, but will be announced later.

After Lent.

Raleigh society promises to be greatly enlivened after Easter.

Three balls are already on the programme for Easter week. Six marriages will occur after Lent. In fact, it is rumored also that several theatrical troupes of national reputation will visit Raleigh. The performance by the Clique Dramatique Club will be repeated, and the carnival of commerce will also be repeated.

Concert Tonight.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the old folks' concert will be given by the Church Improvement Society of the First Baptist church at the Blind Institution. An unusually interesting programme has been prepared and the exercises will be unique and attractive. Let everyone attend. The admission is 25 cents. Several ladies and gentlemen from other towns will take part.

Williams Leaves for Durham.

John Williams, who was pardoned by the Governor, left for Durham yesterday afternoon. He had spent six years in the State Prison and he certainly did not idle away his time there. He carried away with him a beautiful model of a ship which he constructed there, and two small chests made of different woods and finished in a most beautiful and artistic manner. These chests contained a quantity of silver rings, small knives and trinkets which he made while imprisoned.

Williams, in answer to a question, said that no man could appreciate his feelings without having passed through six years in prison as he had.

Engineer Powers Safe.

It was reported in this city early yesterday morning that Mr. Jesse Powers, the engineer who was on the freight train which jumped the track near Mt. Airy Wednesday evening, was dead. Mr. Powers is a relative of Mrs. C. C. McDonald, and it is a pleasure to state that Mr. McDonald received a telegram yesterday stating that Mr. Powers was not seriously hurt. There is no doubt about his recovery. Capt. Frederick Foushee, who had charge of the train, and Walter Chaffin, were caught under the train and killed. It was indeed a sad accident.

When You Dye

Get your dyes from the Northside Drug Store. Big line for Easter.

On Friday, April 9, we will offer 5,000 yards Gingham in lots to suit customer, from one to fifty yards, at the extreme low price of 3¾c. a yard.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Miss Edna G. Robeson, general Stenographer. Typewriter and Hectographer, has an office in the Yarboro and is prepared to do all kinds of writing. Understands the forms of law papers and offers her services to the lawyers especially.

Local News.

The Yarborough house's beautiful new omnibus and handsome horses continue to attract much attention.

The Brooklyn baseball nine passed through the city yesterday morning on the Southern railway en route to Newport News, where they will play. The team will soon begin work in the National League.

A. Dughi, the well-known Fayetteville street confectioner, has a handsome new wagon, which is gotten up in up-to-date city style. With this outfit Mr. Dughi will furnish the people of Raleigh with the choicest of confections, fruits, ice cream, etc.

SECOND OPENING

Of Spring Millinery at Sherwood Higgs & Co's.

One of the most charming displays ever presented to the people of Raleigh was exhibited in the handsome show windows of the progressive house of Sherwood Higgs & Co. yesterday. The occasion was their second Easter Millinery Opening. In the windows were displayed all varieties of pretty spring headwear for the ladies, with the most stylish of artistic trimmings and recorations to match. In the centre of this pretty kaleidoscope was a beautiful figure of wax, daintily gowned and surrounded by hundreds of faces, tastefully mounted, which caused the scene to present a charming appearance to the onlooker.

In the millinery department were hundreds of articles in the shape of hats, bonnets, etc., of all varieties, styles and shapes, to please the most fastidious. From early morning until the hour of closing the store was crowded with ladies selecting their Easter bonnets. As they emerged from the millinery department they were shown to a pretty booth, delightfully arranged, where dainty refreshments were served consisting of ices, etc. Mr. Sherwood Higgs, the progressive and up-to-date merchant, was the recipient of many words of commendation upon the beautiful show presented and his able enterprises.

The millinery effect was the design of Mr. Higgs' attractive milliner, Miss Sadye Mitchell, who is indeed an artist in the millinery line, who can make the most charming piece of head-wear from the materials before her.

Success to you, gentlemen, is the wish of the Tribune. We are pleased to see that we have progressive business houses in Raleigh who have the interests of the city before them.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Only Two Minor Cases Before His Honor.

A fellow named Rollings was found asleep on the street last night. He was a young white man and said that he lived in Washington, D. C. He had been working in Georgia and was then on his way home. He said that he got drunk and went to sleep on the street. The Mayor gave him a solemn warning and told officer Upchurch to show him the city limits.

Charles C. Hopkins was brought before the Mayor yesterday and officer Thompson stated that he had a pistol on his person at the time of his arrest. He was arrested on a warrant for larceny but since there was considerable doubt about this the Mayor only bound him over for carrying a concealed weapon. He was placed under $50 bond. Hopkins is a good looking mulatto. He had long black hair and wore a blue sweater. The mayor immediately inquired if he was a football player, but Hopkins denied the charge.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

S. F. Stephens, Charlotte; J. P. Arrington, Nashville; David Bell, North Carolina; J. J. Wood, Halifax; H. S. Fullwood, North Carolina; J. T. Hunter, Neuse; P. L. Maxfield, Virginia; W. C. Monroe, C. B. Aycock, J. L. Borden, Goldsboro; C. Dockery, Rockingham; U. L. Spence, Carthage; H. R. Griffin, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Ohan, Baltimore; J. A. Martin, Hickory; Emmor H. Lee, Atlanta; S. C. Vann, Franklinton; Sam'l Westbrook, Philadelphia; J. C. Williams, New York; C. A. Ruekee, Georgia; W. J. Green and wife, Fayetteville; W. J. Pope, Kinston; J. A. Blair, Ashboro; Robt. Hancock, New Berne; J. F. Mitchell, North Carolina.

Bar to Meet.

The members of the Raleigh bar are requested to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Court this (Friday) evening at 4 o'clock for the purpose of setting the calendar for April term of the court. By order calendar committee.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk.

Literary Society.

The Phi Beta Literary Society will meet at the Colored Deaf and Dumb Institute on tonight (Friday). The topic for discussion will be Carlyle's work on Heroes and Hero Worship.

Electric Wall Paper Cleaning.

Among the more valuable arts in domestic economy is that of restoring to original freshness and beauty papered walls and ceiling. The sole possessor of this art is Mr. A. J. Jones, the proficient manager of the Central Hotel. Papered walls can be made to appear as fresh as new, and without the inconvenience of moving all the fixtures, or vacating the room at all. No water is used, therefore no danger from damp walls. Mr. Jones will be pleased to hear from any who wants nice, clean, healthy walls at a small cost. The best mode of destroying microbes (so one of our best doctors think) is this mode of cleaning walls.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER & CO.

A Great Carpet Offer.

We have been sent 200 samples of Body Brussels and Tapestry Brussels Carpets by two leading carpet mills to sell carpets from these samples until April 15 at the lowest old prices. These samples will be shown from our carpet cutting room, and not in our regular carpet department. There will not be any extra charges for making or laying these carpets. Everybody is aware that the pending tariff bill will add a specific duty on carpets of 30c to 40c per yard in addition to the present tariff, greatly advancing the prices of carpets.

We solicit your orders for carpets from these samples, and will show them to anyone who is interested. Our carpet work is not excelled by any department in the country. This is a great chance to buy a carpet at a low price.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER & CO.

THE EXAMINERS ARE PLEASED

WITH THE CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE PRISON.

Messrs. Dockery, Clark and Cotton Inspected the Accounts Yesterday—A Night in the Pen.

The finance committee of the board of directors of the State prison met yesterday and examined the books of that institution and found them in good condition. The committee is composed of three competent men. They are Messrs. Claud Dockery, R. R. Cotton and E. T. Clark.

In conversation with a Tribune representative yesterday Mr. Dockery said that the affairs of the State prison were progressing nicely and both he and his fellow committeemen were highly pleased with the administration of the present management, as it has thus far progressed. They spent last night in the prison.

Mr. Dockery says it was a queer experience, being locked up in the State penitentiary, but he didn't mind it. Presumably he was preparing to better sympathize with the convicts by "putting himself in their place."

Mr. Dockery left yesterday afternoon for his home.

ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK.

Edison's Wonderful Projectoscope Show.

Many Raleigh people were fooled into the belief that Edison's wonderful Projectoscope would be at the Opera House Wednesday, but it was all a mistake. The false impression was made by a negro boy, who erroneously scattered a lot of "the wrong bills" about the streets.

This popular attraction is really coming next week and will show every night with several matinees thrown in. It will be a splendid show and is being well received wherever shown.

The Wilmington Star of yesterday pays the following high compliment to the company, which is now filling a weeks' engagement there:

"The Maryland Projectoscope company opened a week's engagement at the Opera House last night, and there is only one criticism to make—a wonderful entertainment by a wonderful machine, the invention of the "wizard" Edison. To see animated pictures thrown by an electrical machine upon a piece of canvas, and to see the figures moving about true to life, is something wonderful to be told, and yet is more wonderful to be seen. Among the finest scenes shown was the New York city fire department going to a fire, the New York city mounted police and the "Black Diamond Express." Imagine looking upon a common piece of canvass and seeing a train drawn by a powerful locomotive in the distance coming at sixty miles an hour, and then as the big iron monster rushes up you almost think she is going to plough her way through the audience. Another fine picture was one showing the grand final march in the last act of Hoyt's 'A Milk White Flag' which was the more appreciated on account of the performance of that comedy here last November. During the interval of the presentation of the Projectoscope pictures the audience was entertained by rare selections on the Graphophone, which received many encores."

Special Gingham sale; 3¾c. the price, 5,000 yards the quantity, 5c is the value, April 9 is the date. Come early that day.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,

One Week, Commencing April 12,

Edison's Projectoscope and Graphophone,

Producing Life Size Animated Pictures.

The most wonderful invention of the age. Prices 10, 20, 30 cents. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE STYLISH EASTER SUITS

We are turning out daily? They are Tailor Made, best quality, Latest Style, Lowest Prices.

Whiting Bros
RELEIGH, N. C.

Everything Good to Eat and at Prices to suit any Pocketbook

Best Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Any and all kinds.

We have anything You may ask for.

THOMAS PESCUD,
The Grocer.

SOUTHERN INN
At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C

Cutting. Making Suits to Order. Suits from $20 to $40.

SILVER-WAVE FLOUR, best in city, 25 pounds for	$1 20
BEST NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, per gallon	35c
FRESH LOT HEINZ PICKLES, per quart 15, 20 and	25c
TOILET SOAP, 3 cakes to box, per box	5c
GENUINE KENTUCKY PURE APPLE CIDER VINEGAR, per gallon	35c
ARBUCKLE'S and LEVERING'S COFFEES, per package	15c
FRESH CORNED HERRINGS, per dozen	10c

Heinz Ketchup, Sauces, Pickled Onions, etc., etc. Banghart Bros.' BBB Cigars a specialty. Only place in town they can be had.

R. A. WHITE,
13 Exchange Place.

Cut Roses.

Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
Palms,
Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.
North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep and you weep alone."

Accidents, Sickness or Death cannot be avoided, but a Certificate of Membership in the old reliable

Western Industrial Association

Of St. Louis, Mo., will mitigate the sufferings which follow.

Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $200,000.

WILKINSON & BAIN
General Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

Agents wanted in every town, also a good Solicitor for Raleigh.

STRAW MATTINGS!

100 Rolls Chinese and Japanese Mattings, all new goods, to be sold at once at a bargain price.

We bought from a party in New York part of a consignment of Straw Mattings consigned to a house that found they could not use them to meet the requirements of their contract—100 pieces ranging from 12½c. to 50c. the yard. We put the entire line on sale this morning at the following prices: 20 pieces good weight, several patterns, splendid 12½c. goods, a bargain price, 9½c.; 18 pieces extra heavy, good, bright patterns, close wove, 18c. grade, price 12½c.; 15 pieces reversible, seamless, 85 pounds to roll, close wove, splendid value, price 18c.; 15 pieces cotton warp, Japanese goods, 5 patterns, worth close 25c. the yard, special price 20c.; 15 pieces white and fancy cotton chain, very heavy, double wove, ought to be 35c. but they go at price 25c.; 8 pieces best cotton warp, high art Japanese work, sold here this season at 45c. the yard, price 33c.; 9 pieces as close woven as cloth, you can't break it; it stands in the Matting kingdom where the best velvet does in the carpet kingdom; it's a beauty and a bargain, our price the yard 40c.

W. E. JONES.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfumery. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.
(Successor to Hicks & Rogers.)

Surety Bonds of Every Kind

—SUPPLIED BY—

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

Of Baltimore, Md.

Officers and employes of Banks, Railroads and Express Companies, States, Cities, Counties and Contractors. All government officials and Distillers, Administrators, Executors, Guardians, Trustees and Receivers. All Judicial Bonds.

Information furnished,

CHAS. N. VANCE,
Special Agent, 913 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Special Rates.

New Shoe Store!

EASTER SLIPPERS and OXFORD TIES.

We will display for the next few days the grandest line of Easter Slippers, Oxford Ties and fine Button Boots ever shown in the State. New Styles in all the New Colors, Patent Leathers, Patent Tans, etc.

See our window display.

S. C. POOL,
130 Fayettville Street.

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

Why not write to educate?

PEACE INSTITUTE,
Raleigh, N. C.?

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry.

JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A.
(University Virginia).

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY.

Raleigh, N. C.

Manufacturers and Importers of
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND BOILERS,
SAW-MILL AND TRAM-ROAD MACHINERY,
REAPERS AND MOWERS, BRICK MACHINERY,
IRON COLUMNS, STORE FRONTS AND ALL
DESCRIPTIONS OF IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

Repairs of all Kinds Promptly Done.

Agents for the Champion Harvester and Mowing Machines.